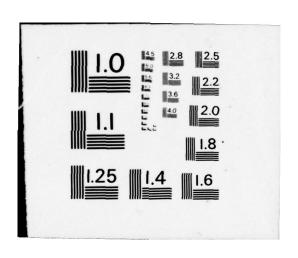
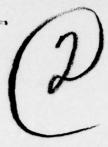
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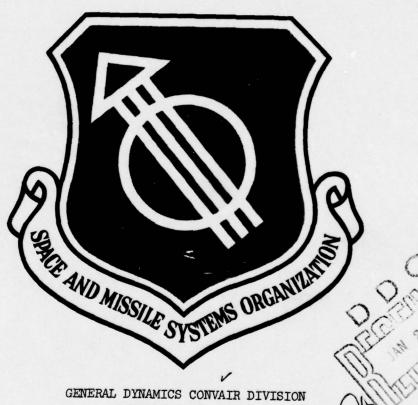


REPORT SAMSO TR 76-92, VOLUME II

SECOND SURFACE THERMAL CONTROL MIRRORS FOR REFLECTION CONTROL



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SAN DIEGO, CA 92138

JANUARY 1977

FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT, VOLUME II

PREPARED FOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HQ. SPACE AND MISSILE SYSTEMS ORGANIZATION (AFSC)/YAS P.O. BOX 92960, WORLDWAY POSTAL CENTER LOS ANGELES, CA 90009

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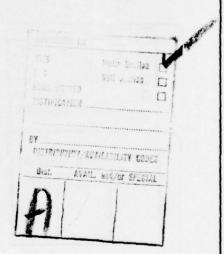
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grinding compounds and then etched in a hydrogen fluoride solution. When suitably silvered on the back sides, these specimens met design goals. One of these designs employed a FEP Teflon substrate with front and back surfaces contoured by compression of Teflon sheet between quartz plates in a vacuum oven. When silvered on the back side, good diffuseness was obtained but solar reflectance was slightly degraded over the reflectance of commercial Teflon second surface mirrors.



SECOND SURFACE THERMAL CONTROL MIRRORS FOR REFLECTION CONTROL VOLUME II FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

13 JANUARY 1977

CONTRACT F04701-74-C-0318

GENERAL DYNAMICS
CONVAIR DIVISION

(MICROMETERS)

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ANNEX I

EXPERIMENTAL DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE FROM 0.28 TO 2.5 µm AND CALCULATION OF SOLAR ABSORPTANCE

ANNEX I

EXPERIMENTAL DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE FROM 0.28 to 2.5 µm AND CALCULATION OF SOLAR ABSORPTANCE

The directional-hemispherical reflectance, $\rho_{\rm S}(\lambda)$, in the ultraviolet, visible, and near-infrared is required in this work for two purposes: (1) to determine the solar absorptance $(\alpha_{\rm S}[\lambda] + \rho_{\rm S}[\lambda] = 1)$, and (2) to provide the total value of the reflected energy to put the bidirectional reflectances in absolute terms, as noted in Annex III.

The Cary Model 14 spectrophotometer with specially designed transfer optics and a Convair-designed and built integrating sphere was used for the directional reflectance measurements from 0.28 to 2.5 μ m. A schematic representation appears in Figure I-1.

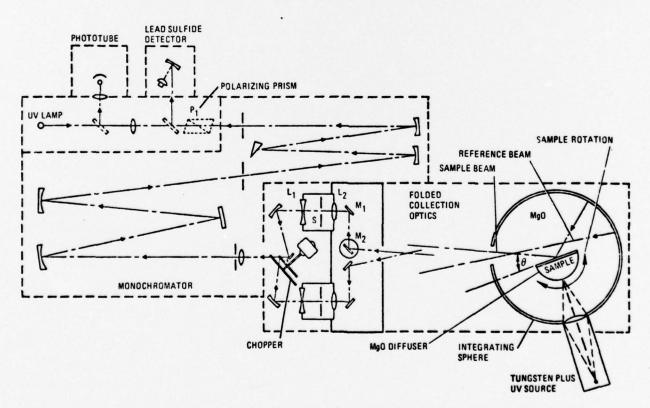


Figure I-1. Optical Schematic of Cary Model 14 and Integrating Sphere Attachment

The spectrometer is a double-beam instrument with automatic scan and readout that is linear in wavelength. The double monochromator contains a grating in series with a fused silica prism and the errors due to stray light are negligible. With the sphere attachment, scans between 0.28 to 2.5 μ m are possible.

The integrating sphere consists of a 9-in.-diameter sphere coated on the inside with a thick layer of MgO. The sample, located at the center, is uniformly irradiated by the MgO surface. This uniform irradiation is obtained by focusing the light from a 1,000-watt (3,400K) Sun Gun lamp, and a 250-watt Xenon lamp onto a curved MgO diffuser on the back of the sample. The diffuser scatters the light to the part of the sphere behind the sample which, in turn, scatters the light to the hemisphere seen by the sample. Thus, a uniformly irradiated hemisphere of 2π sr is created over the sample. One spectrometer beam o iginates from the sample (1), the other from the MgO wall (I_0). The ratio of these two beams is the directional-hemispherical reflectance of the sample and is displayed on the recorder as a function of wavelength.* The sample holder rotates to provide variations in angle 6.

Data are recorded on a stripchart recorder. This chart is read at closely spaced wavelength intervals (reflectance versus wavelength) and the digital data transferred to punched cards for computer processing. A computer routine processes the data to provide the solar reflectance based on the Air Mass Zero Solar Spectral Irradiance, as per ASTM E 490-73. An example of a printout sheet is shown in Figure I-2.

This figure also includes emittance and, which is processed by computer, as described below. Reflectance data are also presented in graphical form.

The measurements of hemispherical-directional reflectance described below were used to compute the solar absorptance in the wavelength interval from 0.28 to 2.5 μ m, using the Air Mass Zero Spectral Irradiance, as per ASTM E 490-73

The data will be digitized for computation of solar absorptance, using the following formula:

$$\alpha_{s} = \frac{\int_{0.28}^{2.5} (1 - \rho_{\lambda}) E_{\lambda} d\lambda}{\int_{0.28}^{2.5} E_{\lambda} d\lambda}$$

where ho_{λ} = the measured directional reflectance ho_{λ} = the Air Mass Zero Solar Spectral Irradiance

^{*}The hemispherical-directional reflectance is actually measured. The numerical valvalue of this reflectance is identical to the desired directional-hemispherical emittance.

REFLECTIVITY DATA PADIANT ENERGY TRANSFER GROUP SPACE SCIENCE LABORATORIES GO-CONVAIR AMPLE IDENT ZINC OXIDE POTASSIUM SILICATE WHITE PAINT GHA

DATE 7-19-71 REQUESTOR

HAVE REFLECT-	WAVE REFL	ECT- WAVE	PEFLECT-	WAVE	REFLECT-
LENGTH ANCE	LENGTH	ANCE LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	ANCE //
3.000E-01 3.300E-02	3.200E-01 3.300	E-02 3.300E-01	3.300E-02	3.350E-01	3.300E-02
3.500E-01 3.4005-02	3.600E-01 3.700	E-02 3.700E-01	4.500E-02	3.750E-01	5.800E-02
3.900E-01 6.180E-01	4.000E-01 6.930	E-01 4.100E-01	7.450E-01	4.200E-01	7.720E-01
4.300E-01 7.850E-01	4.400E-01 7.950	E-01 4.450E-01	8.000E-01	4.500E-01	8.040E-01
4.650E-01 8.130E-01	4.750E-01 8.150	E-01 4.900E-01	8.220E-01	4.950F-01	8.240E-01
5.000E-01 8.240F-01	5.100E-01 8.250	E-01 5.200E-01	8.290E-01	5.400E-01	8.300E-01
5.700E-01 8.340E-01	7.000E-01 8.380	8.000E-01	8.390E-01	9.000E-01	8.360E-01
1.000E+00 8.330E-01	1.1062+00 8.300	E-01 1.200E+00	8.760F-01	1.3005+00	8.180E-01
1.400E+00 7.950E-01	1.500E+00 7.830	E-01 1.600E+00	7.700E-01	1.700E+00	7.450E-01
1.800E+00 7.1505-01	2.100E+00 6.390	2.500E+00	3.830E-01	3.000E+00	1.300F-01
3.500E+00 5.800E-02	4.000E+00 5.50°	E-02 4.500E+00	6.900E-02	5.000E+00	3.900E-02
5.500E+00 2.700E-02	6.000E+00 2.00G	02 6.500E+00	2.300E-02	7.000E+00	2.000E-02
7.500E+00 2.300E-02	5.000E+00 1.500	- 12 8.500E+00	1.000E-02	9.000E+00	1.200E-02
9.500E+00 1.3005-02	1.000E+01 1.700	-02 1.050E+01	1.700F-02	1.100E+01	1.500E-02
1.150E+01 1.400E-02	1.200E+01 1.100	-02 1.250E+01	1.000E-02	1.3005+01	1.000E-02
1.400E+01 1.000E-02	1.500E+01 1.200	E-02 1.600E+01	1.000F-02	1.700E+01	1.000E-02
1.800E+01 3.600E-02	1.910 E+01 5.300	-02 2.008E+01	6.500F-02	2.1008+01	7.300E-02
2.200E+01 9.400E-02	2.300E+01 1.130	E-01 2.400E+01	1.390E-01	2.500E+01	1.390E-01
2.500E+01 1.390E-01	2.700E+01 1.390	-01 2.800E+01	1.390E-01	2.9005+01	1.390E-01
3.000E+01 1.390E-01	3.100E+01 1.390		1.390F-01	-0.	-0.
EMITTANCE PEQUIPED 1					
200 X 400 X CARRON					

EMITTANCE (100 K) =8.709036E-01	SUMMATION PATIO=2.937648E-01
EMITTANCE (300 K)=9.533718E-01	SUMMATION RATIO=8.683973E-01
EMITTANCE (500 K) =9.589184E-,1	SUMMATION RATIO=9.168468E-01
SOLAR ABSORPTANCE =2.673257E-01	SUMMATION RATIO=2.673257E-01
EMITTANC' (200 K)=9.201147E-01	SUMMATION RATIO=6.983622E-01
EMITTANCE (400 K)=9.588170E-01	SUMMATION RATIO=8.877579E-01

Figure I-2. Samle Computer Printout Sheet

ANNEX II

EXPERIMENTAL DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE FROM 2.0 to 30 µm AND CALCULATION OF THERMAL EMITTANCE

ANNEX II

EXPERIMENTAL DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE FROM 2.0 to 30 μM AND CALCULATION OF THERMAL EMITTANCE

Reflectances of candidate samples were determined from 2.0 to 30 m using the Convair Division ellipsoidal reflectometer. Thus, solar reflectance data are provided between 0.28 and 30 μ m. Directional thermal emittance as a function of wavelength ϵ_{λ} was derived from the directional-hemispherical* reflectance as a function of wavelength ρ_{λ} using the relationship:

$$\rho_{\lambda} + \epsilon_{\lambda} = 1$$

Data was processed by computer subroutine to provide thermal emittance at 300K (and other temperatures), see Figure I-2. Data presentation was both graphical and tabular.

The essential features of the optical system may be understood by referring to Figure II-1. The Pyrex ellispoid has a highly polished inner surface upon which a film of aluminum has been evaporated. It has a remi-major axis of 6 inches and a semi-minor axis of 5.916 inches, with foci 2 inches apart. The source is placed on the semi-major axis with its center at one focus; the sample is rentered at the other focus, as shown in Figure II-1. The focusing characteristics of the ellipsoid are such that a point source of light emanating from one focus is imaged at the other. Using a properly sized radiation source, the sample is uniformly irradiated over a hemisphere of 2π sr.

The source system — including the source, ellipsoid, sample holder, and chopper — form an integral unit that is designated to rotate about an axis through the center of the sample, as shown in Figures II-1 and II-2. The light-gathering and transfer optics, consisting of a small overhead mirror (M1) and subsequent mirrors (M2, M3 and M4), are fixed and do not rotate. Mirrors M1 and M2 are held in position by a bracket that anchors into the central tee, to which the vacuum pump is attached. For making routine near-normal measurements, as required in this work, the ellipse rotation is set as shown in Figure II-1. The overhead mirror (M1) views the sample from 10 degrees off norma¹. To obtain the 100% datum (see Figure II-1), the sample is removed from its position at one of the foci and the ellipse is rotated so that the small overhead mirror (M1) receives the full radiation incident on the sample position (but with the sample removed), thus providing a system for true absolute measurements.

Measurements of directional-hemispherical reflectance* were made on two samples of each of the four selected designs, and repeated on two samples each of the best two designs. The measurements were made over the wavelength interval 2.0 to 30.0 μ m. These

The hemispherical directional reflectance is actually measured. The numerical value of this reflectance is identical to the directional-hemispherical reflectance used to compute the directional thermal emittance.

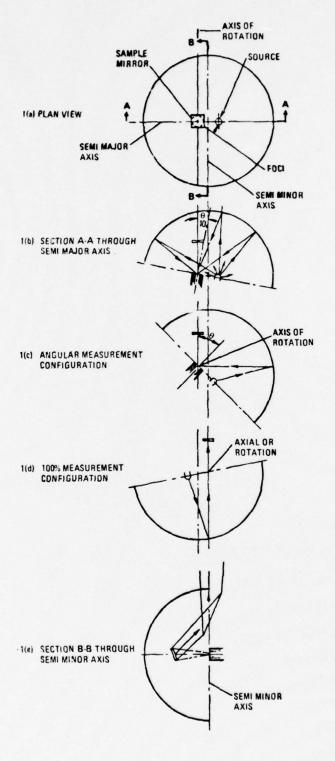


Figure II-1. Source, Sample, and Hemi-Ellipsoid Arrangement

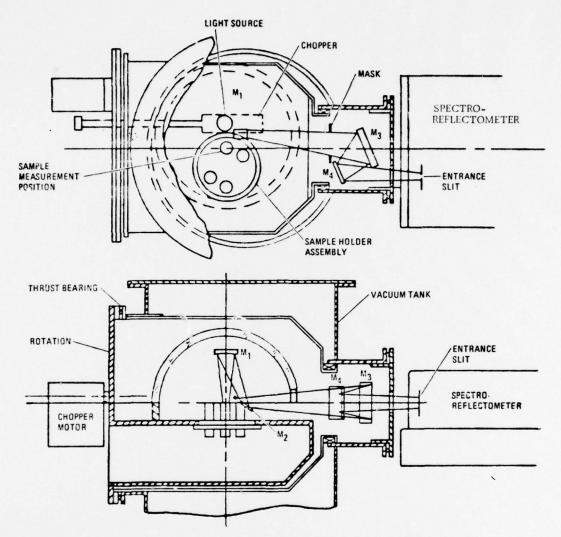


Figure II-2. Optical Schematic of Ellipsoidal Reflectometer

data were digitized and combined with 0.28 to 2.5 micron data for computation of thermal emittance, using the formula:

$$\epsilon_{300} = \frac{\int_{0.28}^{30} (1 - \rho_{\lambda}) e_{b\lambda} (300) d\lambda}{\int_{0.28}^{30} e_{b\lambda} (300) d\lambda}$$

where ho_{λ} = the measured directional-hemispherical reflectance $ho_{b\lambda}$ = the Planck blackbody radiation function

ANN EX III BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

ANNEX III

BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

Bidirectional reflectance measurements were made on two samples of each of the four selected designs. The measurements were made at 0.5 micron. Reflectance measurements were made at eight elevation angles for each of 12 azimuth angles, repeated for each of three incident elevation angles. The measurements were repeated for at least one other incident azimuth angle, when dictated by the nature of the sample surface; i.e., if the surface was nonisotropic. The bidirectional reflectance $\rho(\theta, \phi, \theta', \phi')$ of the selected candidate samples (Figure III-1) were determined on an absolute basis. Data is provided in tabular form (ERAS format) and in a pictorial representation for easy visualization of performance.

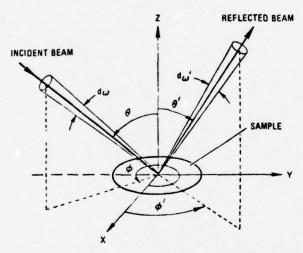


Figure III-1. Definition of Bidirectional Reflectance Angles

For the work of this project, a 100-watt Xenon arc lamp was used with the photomultiplier detector. As shown in Figure III-2, a chopper interrupts the incident radiation to provide an a-c signal for the detector system to detect and record. The chopping frequency is 1,000 Hz and a Princeton Applied Research amplifier is used. The data, recorded on a Hewlett Packard Dymec recorder, is taken in such a sequence that the paper tape from the Dymec recorder may be processed on the computer to give a computation of the data in the ERAS format. Light dispersion is provided with thin-film interference filters. Angular divergence of the rays within the beam is controlled by an aperture in front of the source and in front of the photomultiplier tube, as shown in Figure II-1 (Annex II). The source unit can be adjusted continuously over the polar angle $\theta = 0$ to 88 degrees and the azimuthal angle of the source can be varied from 0 to 360 degrees by rotating the sample. The detector position is similarly variable over similar angles; i.e., polar 0 to 88 degrees, and azimuth 0 to 360 degrees.

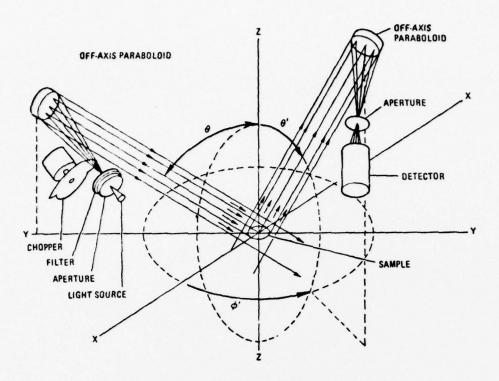


Figure III-2. Bidirectional Reflectance Apparatus

Bidirectional reflectance in this program is required in absolute terms; i.e., as the fraction of the incident energy scattered into a given solid angle. To meet this requirement, measurements were made of the total reflectance (directional reflectance) of the sample as a function of incident angle. Bidirectional reflectance measurements were made at set intervals in the 2π sr hemisphere over the sample. These measurements, taken on a relative basis (i.e., for a given incidence angle, the reflected energy at any particular angle is compared to the energy reflected at the specular angle), are then equated to the total reflectance as determined by measurement of the directional reflectance. This method eliminates the difficulties and uncertainties associated with the measurement of the solid angle of the detector system.

Data are provided in computer printout form in the ERAS format and also in a 'pictorial' form for easy visualization, as illustrated in Figure III-3. This latter 'picture' is obtained directly from the computer-generated tabulation, using the Stromberg Carlson SC-4020 printer and the Convair Division Computer Laboratory.

Bidirectional data reduction was accomplished in the following manner:

- 1. Punched paper tape from the digital data acquisition system (HP Dymec) was processed to magnetic tape by a SDC 930 computer.
- 2. Magnetic tape processed to raw data cards for CDC 6400.

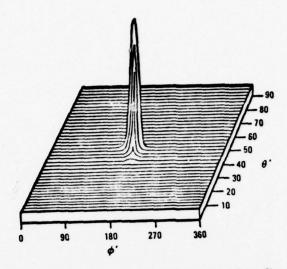


Figure III-3. Representation of Bidirectional Reflectance Data (Angles Defined in Figure III-1)

- 3. Raw data cards listed and edited by directional data block.
- 4. Bidirectional data reduction Program 5062 used to integrate actual values of bidirectional reflectance.
- 5. Formatting programs (CDC 6400) used to produce data blocks for use by other codes and plotted output (SC 4020, Charactron).

ANNEX IV TEST PLAN — SECOND SURFACE MIRRORS

ANNEX IV

TEST PLAN - SECOND SURFACE MIRRORS

SAMPLE FABRICATION

Consistent with the contractual requirements eight samples of each of four designs selected by SAMSO were fabricated.

OPTICAL MEASUREMENTS

Two samples of each of the four designs were tested for optical performance. The measurements consisted of spectral measurements of directional reflectance from 0.28 to 30.0 microns and bidirectional reflectance at 0.5 micron. The directional data was digitized and integrated for solar absorptance from 0.28 to 2.5 microns, using the Air Mass Zero Solar Spectral Irradiance as per ASTM E 490-73. Thermal emittance was derived from the directional reflectance data recorded from 2.0 to $30.0\,\mu\text{m}$.

Bidirectional data was digitized and normalized to the directional data. The normalized bidirectional data was plotted in units of $\rm sr^{-1}$ as a function of incidence angle (nominally elevation angle; also the azimuth angle, if required by the nature of the shaped surface) and reflected angle (elevation and azimuth).

All data was reduced to the ERAS format to facilitate use by the Air Force and qualified contractors.

Detailed descriptions of apparatus and procedures for the determination of directional reflectance from 0.28 to 2.5 μ m, directional reflectance from 2.0 to 30 μ m, and bidirectional reflectance at 0.5 μ m are discussed in detail in Annexes I, II and III.

MIL SPECIFICATIONS TESTS

Testing to MIL specifications for appearance, coating adherence, humidity resistance, hardeners, and thermal cycling were performed on two samples of each of the four selected designs. The tests performed were as follows.

Appearance. The coatings were observed by the unaided eye. The coated surface gave the appearance of uniform coverage. The uncoated surface was free of all metal deposition and other contaminations. The overcoated back surface had a distinct color when viewed in white light.

Coating Adherence. The specimens were immersed in boiling distilled water for five minutes. The adherence test of MIL-M-13508B, Paragraph 4.4.6, was then performed by firmly pressing tape conforming to LT-90-C against the coated surface and pulling it down over the edges of the specimen. The tape was then removed slowly.

Upon recommendation of the Program Review Board, on 3 May 1974, this adherence test was performed before and after the samples had been subjected to the tests that follow, to ensure the adherence of the coatings after these had been subjected to the extreme conditions implied by the hardness, and humidity resistance tests, as well as the thermal cycling.

Humidity Resistance. The specimens were subjected to humidity greater than 95% at a temperature of 120 ± 4 F for 24 hours in a thermostatically controlled chamber approximately $3\times 3\times 3$ feet, in accordance with MIL-C-675A, Paragraph 4.6.9.

Coating Hardness. The specimens were rubbed with a piece of clean, dry-laundered cheese cloth, conforming to CCC-C-271, and approximately 3/8-in. in diameter and 1/2-in. thick, a number of strokes while on the platform of a triple beam balance set for one pound. Keeping the platform depressed during rubbing ensured one-pound minimum force as specified in MIL-M-13508B, Paragraph 4.4.5. As this test was originally designed for a smooth mirror surface, rather than a rough reflecting one, a note was made as to how may strokes, if less than 50, were required to damage the surface.

Thermal Cycling. The specimens were subjected to three cycles consisting of (1) lowering the temperature from ambient to $-130 \pm 5C$ ($-202 \pm 9F$), (2) a dwell of 30 minutes, (3) raising the temperature to $+85 \pm 5C$ ($185 \pm 9F$), (4) a dwell of 30 minutes, and (5) return to ambient. The rate of temperature change was not less than 2C (3.6F) per minute. The control of the temperature at this rate was achieved by means of specifically built plastic or cardboard cams that controlled the switching on and off of the heating/cooling equipment. Cams were readily available for a cooling rate of $5^{\circ}F/min$ and $4^{\circ}F/min$ for heating.

Cooling was accomplished by liquid nitrogen entering the approximately $3\times3\times3$ foot chamber and provided a nitrogen atmosphere inside the chamber. During heating, a dry nitrogen purge was applied until the chamber was above the dew point; thus, condensation did not form on the specimens.

PROOF OF REPRODUCIBILITY OF TESTING

Upon completion of the test phase of the program, a reproducibility check was made on the two best designs. Following the procedure documented during the fabrication phase, two samples of each type were fabricated and tested for optical performance. This check served both to demonstrate the reproducibility of the mirror designs and to verify the adequacy and reproducibility of the different tests.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE TESTS

Documentation of requirements testing was provided. The documentation included objectives, the approved test plans, a description of test equipment, and detailed test results.

ANNEX V

HEMISPHERICAL-DIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE 0.3 TO 7.0 μm

This annex presents the hemispherical-directional (near normal) reflectance of the samples in digital form. Wavelength in micrometers is listed against reflectance from 0.3 μm to 7.0 μm .

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE =7.1450015-92

FS 3-9-1.5 NH TABLE V-1.

TABLE V-2 FS 3-9-2.5 NA

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE =6.925415E-02

SAMPLE FS 30-0-0.5 NG

REFLECT-	ANCE //	18JE-01	8-25GE-01	9. 6206-61	9.203E-01	9.36.1-31	10-3:640	3.730c-01	9.700E-01	7006-01	913E-01	500E-02	316-03								
MAVE	LENGTA	3.355E-01 E-18JE-01	3.753=-61 6.	4.200=-1 9.	4.500E-01 9.	4.9538-01 9.		9.0000-01 9.	1.300E+60 9.		3.000 - 1. 8.913E-6	5.0002+00 2.000E-02	7.0000-6. 4.316-03	9.000 +60 6.	1.10. 6+01	1.305E+01 6.	1.700 =+ 1.	2.100E+61	2.5032+91 (.	2.903=+01	•••
REFLECT.	ANSE	5.370E-01	3.170E-01	8.8405-01	9.1905-01	9.330 €-61	9.420=-11	9.7205-01	9.72CE-01	9.700E-C1	9.160F-C1	6.370E-C1	•		•		•	•			•
MAVE	LENGTH	3.330E-01	3.73CE-C1 8.170E-01	4.106E-C1	4.450E-01 9.190E-01	4.900E-01 9.330E-61	5.200E-31 9.420E-01	8.0001-01 9.720E-01	1.2068+06 9.726E-01	1.600 + 50	2.500 E+00 9.160F-01	4.5008+00	6.500 00	8.530E+30	1.055E+01	1.250E+61 (1.650E+01	2.936E+U1 (2.40GE+01	2.850E+31	7.200 E+01 0.
REFLECT-	ANCE	1.4205-01	7.9235-01	3.730E-01	3.1736-91	3.290 =-01	3.4035-01	9.5235-01	3.7005-C1	3.720 :-01	9.725E-01	1.230E-61	1.460E-02	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
WAVE	LENGTH	3.200E-01 1	3. ECO E-31 7	4. POJE-01 8.730E-01	4.403E-01 9.173E-3	4.753E-91 9.290E-01	5.103E-01	7.501E-01	1.10JE+06 9.7005-01	1.503E+03	2.003E+00 9.725E-01	4.0025+03 4.230E-03	6.007E+37 1.460E-92	8.003E+30 C.	1.009E+91 0	1.203E+31 3	1. FJDE+01 0	1.900E+31 0	2. *03E+01 (2.709E+31	3.1035+31 0
REFLECT-	ANGE	.2002-02	.590 E-01	8.630E-31	. 090E-01	9.2906-31	.4505-31	9.5J0E-01	.723E-01	.6906-01	9.69FE-01	9.040E-11						•		•	
MAVE	LENGTH	3.0005-01 9.2002-02	3.500E-31 7	3.930E-01 8	4.3CCE-01 9.090E-01	4.659E-01 9	5.COC =-61 9	5.7563-61 9	1.C.C.C.+00 9.773E-01	1.4005+00 9.6906-01	1.8002+90 9	3.5C0E+50 9	5.560±+00 C	7.5603+00 C	0 30+2096 6	1.150 5+71 0	1.466E+01 C.	1. ADDESTOR C.	2.200 = +01 0.	2.60GE+31 0.	3.0005+91 C.

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE = 9, 950755E-92

TABLE V-3 FW 30-P-C 5 N4

SAMPLE 55 3-9-1.5 E6

MAVE	OEFLECT-	HAVE	REFLECT-	MAVE	REFLECT-	MAVE	REFLECT-
LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	ANGELI
1.C.CE-01	4. 820E-11	3.2035-01 5.6605-01	5.680E-01	3. 730 E-01 6. 480 E-C1	6.480E-C1	3.3536-01	6.783
3.5002-91	7.850E-11	3.603E-31 9.393E-01	9.393E-01	3.703E-11	. 703E-01 8.960E-01	3.7505-01	9. 0936-61
.960€-01	9.350E-31	4.000E-01 9.430E-01	9.4305-01	4.1000-01	9.4305-61	4.200E-01	9.4306-01
300E-01	9.410E-01	4.400E-91 9.477E-01	9.4773-01	4.453 8-61	9.490 :-21	4.50.6-01	9.59.E-01
** 65CE-11	9.41CE-01	4.750E-01	1 9.5005-61	4.9305-01 9.5105-01	9.5108-01	4.9535-61	9.5636-01
5.0005-01	9.5306-01	5.107E-01	9.50 15-01	5.23CE-01	9.5005-01	5.4305-01	9.500E-11
5.7003-01	9.5005-01	7.093E-31	9.5415-01	8.000E-61	.000E-01 9.59GE-01	9.00re-01	9. 6035-01
1.000E+00	9.590E-01	1.1076+33 9.5335-0	9. 5335-01	1.226 5+66	.23(E+i(9,590E-i:	1 . 3C! E+D.	or
30+3394-1	9.59CE-31	1.5075+39 9.6032-01	9.6032-01	1.603E+63 9.600E-63	9.660E-11	1.703E+0.	9.5905-01
. ACC 2+00	9.60nE-31	2. C015+91 9.6C0E-01	9.6005-01	2.5008+30	9.1795-11	3.0035+3	7.4435-31
3.5CGE+CO	4.630E-31	4.003E+00 8.240E-01	8.2402-01	4.5391+66	6.2 2 05-11	5.0302+60	L. 333E-02
5.5000+30	0.	6.0035+03	3.203E-02	€.500 E+00	••	7.CCE +0.	2.4305-02
.50CE+30	:	8.600E+30	•	4. 500 E+30		9.00 E +5.	.:
00+2005.6		1.000E+01		1.050E+01	.0	1.1035+61	;
1.1565+01		1.200E+31	• •	1.250F+01	.0	1.3006+01	.;
1.43CE+31	.0	1.5075+01	.0	1.6005+01	0.	1.7005+61	:
1.8(62+91		1.903E+11	• 9	2.0032+01		2.16.2.61	.;
2.2CAE+31	f.	2. T03E+31	9.	2.4305+01	.0	2.50UE +61	
2.6555+01		2.733E+11		2. 903E+01	0.	2.90JE+61	6.
1.C.05+01		3.103E+01	0.	7.230E+61	0.	.0-	•••

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE =7.257026E-02

TABLE V-4. FS 3-9-1.5 E6

SAMPLE FS 3-9-2.5 E6 DATE 1-31-75

- 19/4 °

-109 1330 SAYA	97.47	200	20.41		200	*
1		4E - LEUI -	MAYE	46766	3	KETLEBIO
	HISN'S THE WOLL	ANCE	LENGIN	ANCIE	するという	THE PERSON NAMED IN
	3.2336-31 6.1832-0	6.1832-01	3. 30C E-01. 6. 990E-0	5. 998E-01	3.350001	6.248E-11
3.500E-01 6.349E-31	3.690E-91 8.453E-0	8.4532-01	3. 700E-01	9.250E-01	3.7538-61	9.4206-01
	4.0335-01	9.7655-01		9.699E-01	4.205E-D1	9.6908-01
		9.6895-01	4.45CE-01	9.690E-C1	10-50.5 m	9.6505-01
4.6505-01 9.6936-31		9.7005-01	_	9.6805-01	4.9552-61	9.68GE-01
5.000 E-01 9.690E-11	5.1938-01	9.6935-01	5.2008-01	9.7005-11	5.46.5-61	9.643E-31
5.7005-01 9.6:05-31	7.000F-01	9.6403-61	8.030E-31	9.550 - 01	9.00.2-61	9.735-01
1.6605+00 9.7205-91	1.1935+39	9.6315-01	1.200 E+00	9.65 -61	1 . 30 LE +C	9.6136-01
1.4005+00 9.7006-01	1.539E+03 9.6972-61	9.697 3-61		10-1001-61	1.7005+06	1.700E+00 9.640E-01
1.8605+30 9.7106-61	2.5735+14	9.6503-01	2.5325+50.9.4035-01	9.4006-01	3.00.5+0	7.85 JE-01
3.5CCE+00 8.93CE-01	4.0035.03	8.6735-01	4.5005+30	6.920E-C1	5.00 E+0C	
5.5CC =+00 C.	6. TOCE +00 3. PC3E-02	3.763E-82	6.500E+CO	9.	7.6C. E+6.	2. 630E-02
7.50 E+04 C.	4.000E+03	0.	9.536E+60	0.	9.00 2 411	
9.5CJE+00 C.	1.0052+01	0.	1.05GE+01	9.	1.1005+01	:
1.1502+01 0.	1.2016+31	0.	1.250E+01	•	1.3002+01	•
1.4095+91 0.	1.5005+31	0.	1.60CE+01	9.	1.70'E+11	;
1.900E+01 C.	1.9005+01	.0	2.630E+31	9.	2.13 E+u1	•
2.200E+01 0.	2.3035+01	0.	2.4308+01	9.	2.5005+61	:
2.60CE+01 0.	2.703E+31	.9	2.838E+31		2.9005+61	
T. P. S. S. S. P.	3-100F+31	9.	7.205.+01	• 0	•0•	.0.

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE =5.937294E-02

TABLE V-5. FS 3-9.2.5 E6

SAMPLE FS 36-P-0.5 E6 3ATE 1-31-75

3	REFLECT	ANGEY	6.0.83t-04	. 750E-61 8.433E-01	. 203E-C1 9.120E-31	9.2AJE-01	9. 366E-01	9.3862-01	9.6036-01	9.6338-01	9.62JE-01	7.2+0E-01	5.2036-32	7.0096+6. 2.4336-02	• ;	•,	:	• • •	•		:	
	MAVE	LENGTY	3.35 CE -01	3.7506-61	4.203E-C1	4.5032-C1	4.95 . 2-11	5.4005-01	9.0005-01	1.3005+0.	1.7658+6.	3.6662+0.	5.660E+ut 5.203E-32	7.0096+6.	9.0036+03	1.10.0.11	1.307:+31	1.7666+01	2.1095+01	2.50LE+01	2.9695+51	
	REFLECT-	AVCE	5.790E-01	•	9.1408-61	9.2805-01	9.38CE-C1	9. 3335-61	9.510E-11	9.5302-01	9.6C0E-C1	9.1905-01	6.6632-51	3.	.0	0.	.0	0.		.0	3.	
	HAVE	LENGTH	3.390 E-41	3.766E-C1	4.100E-01	4.450E-01	4.9356-01	5.200E-01	6.030t-01 9.510E-(1	1.2002+30	1.600 :+	2.5°; E+,01		6.5362+30	A.510E+00	1.0500+41	1.250E+01	1.650E+01	2.00FE+91	2.4305+01	2.900E+01	3.266 6+41
	REFLECT-	ANCE	5.020E-C1	7.870E-01	9,1115-01	9.2776-01	9,3212-01	9,3035-01	9.5435-01	9.5335-01	9.6273-61	9.6605-51	8.3005-01	4.7035-62		ů.		.0	.0		9.	:
	HAVE	LENGTH	3.200E-01 5.020E-C1	3.6015-01	4. 000E-91	4.400E-91	4.751E-31	5.1018-01	7.003E-01	1.1005+09	1.5036+03 9.6203-01	2. C0 JE+0 9	4.000E+00 8.300E+0	6.003E+00	5.00JE+03	1.6005+31	1.2976+01 0.	1.503E+11	1.9035+01	2.300E+31	2.703E+01	3.1035+91
	REFLECT-	ANGE	4.190 E-01	7.676E-31	8.9562-31	9.250E-01	9.300E-31	9.2366-01	9.47CE-01	9.630E-01	4.6405-01	9.64PE-71	9.640E-01	•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				:		;
	MAVE		3.000E-11		3.9005-01	4.3C0 E-01	- 4		5.7002-01	1.000=+00		1.800 5+92	3.506=+00	8.5003+69	7.5002+00	9.500E+00	1.1506+91	1.4002+01	1.800E+01	2.2005+11	2.6016+11	3.00C3+31

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE =4.1987565-12

TABLE V-6. FS 30-P-0.5 E6

SAMPLE FEB 3-90-675-1 DATE 1-31-75

3.290E-01 1.337E-01
01 1.339E-
1.600E-31 6.763E-01
.003E-01 7.830E-01
1.400E-01 8.500E-01
759E-01 4.7682-01
1.100E-01 9.000E-01
13-3016-01 8-4703-
1.103E+93 9.7C05-01
1.750E-
2.530E+00 9.803E-01
4.100E-31
5.000E+39 5.250E-C

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE = 3. 9621415-02

TABLE V-7. FEP 3-99-GTS-1

		•																				
41.0	REFLECT.	ANCELL	5. 933E-01	6.670E-01	7.9936-01	8-450E-01		9. C 03E-01	9.5718-31	9.6905-01		5. 070E-01	6.633E-01	1.7166-01	;	;	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	;		
	HAVE	LENGTH	3.35.6-01	3.7505-01	4.200E-61	4.5605-01	4.9536-31	5.4036-01	9.60.E-11	1.3038+60	1.70.5+0	3.000E+00	5.00.5.00	7.60 JE+00	9.CC . E+i.	10.1005+01	1.36.6+01	1.7036+61	2.100E+01	2.50 JE +61	2.9005+61	
	REFLECT-	ANGE	4.840E-01	6.5905-01	1.130E-01 7.730E-01	A. 400 E-01	9.7602-03	8.340E-01	9.5465-61	1.205E+00 9.650E-01	9.7005-11	9.2602-61	6.78GE-01	0.	0.	0.		9.		•	9.	
	MAVE	LENGTH	3. 300E-01 4.840E-01	3. 700E-01	4.130E-01	4.450F-01 A.400E-01	4.900 E-01	5.200E-01 6.340E-01	8.030E-31	1.205E+06	1.600 E+ut. 9.7 un E-t.1	2.5000+30	4.5COE+CG	6.500E+0C	4.590 E+0C	1.050E+01	1.250E+01	1.600 E+C1	2.00CE+31	2.47 E+61	2.800E+01	1.210E+11
	REFLECT-	ANCE	1.300E-01	6.5002-01	7.5436-01	8.3195-01	4.6915-61	8. A 5 . E-01	9.503E-01	9.6235-61	9.740E-01	9.7015-01	3.7932-01	4.900 =-01		.0	.0	ů.	9.	.0	•	
	WAVE	LENGTH ANCE	3.200E-11	3.6095-31	4.003E-11	4.400E-31	4.751E-01	5.11-5-31	7.303E-31	1.1005+99	1.500E+00	2. C03E+00	4.000E+00	6.001E+30	9.007E+00	1.003E+01	1.230E+31	1.503E+31	1.900E+01	2. 30 16 + 91	2.7906+91	1.1005.1
1-31-75	REFLECT.	ANCE	1.2305-91	6.54CE-11	7.230E-01	8.130E-11	8.540E-11	8.960E-01	9.1505-01	9.6495-31	9.6892-01	9.7.05-31	R. 910E-01		.0		9.		٠			
SAMPLE FI	MAVE	LENGTH	3.0(DE-01	3.50CE-91	3.90 -=- 31	6.3CC =- 01	4.650E-01	5.666-11	5.700 =-01	1.000 -100	1.4605+60	1.9005+36	3.5005+00	5.56?E+00 (7.5005+60	9.5625+50	1.1505.01	1.4603+61	1.8632+61	2.2.05+01	2.6002+01	1.0000

SOLAR ARSORPTANCE =1.1762535-01

								4
MAVE	REFLECT -	MAVE	REFLECT-	HAVE	REFLECT-	MAVE	REFLECT-	2-
LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	4 NCE //	
1.000E-01	5.94	1.20CE-61	1.20CE-61 9.8865-01	3.330E-01 9.980E-01	3.980E-01	3.350E-01	3.350E-01 9.940E-01	
1.590E-01	9.0005-61	3.6125-01	1.610F-01 9.630E-31	3.770E-01 9.650E-01	9.6505-01	3.7502-01	. 750E-01 9. 900E-01	
3.966E-01	9.8035-01	4. JOE-01	. 330E-01 9.75:E-31	4.130E-01 9.460E-01	9.460E-01	4.20CE-01	.200E-01 9.350E-01	
4.360E-31	9.5376-71	4.40CF-U1	400F-01 9.630F-01	4.450E-01	.450E-01 3.680E-31	4.5025-31	. 502E-01 9. 763C-01	
4.5508-01		4.75CE-01	9.7965-31	4.300E-01	.933E-01 9.850E-01	4.9505-01	.9505-01 3.630E-01	
S. 000E-91	9.7905-61	5.1105-01	5.110F-01 9.7905-01	5.200E-01	200E-01 9.780E-01	5.40GE-01	4. 50UE-01	
5. POCE - 91		7.000E-01	.000E-01 9.830E-01	6.332E-01 9.950E-01	9.9506-61	9.300E-01	9.9405-01	
1. COCE + 10 9.96 1E-01	9.96nE-01	1.1765.03	.17(F+03 9.85;E-11	1.202E+63 3.930E-01	3.930E-01	1.301 €+30	. 30LE+30 9.910E-31	
1.4935+90 5.9035-31	5.90 35-31	1.51.F+33	.57.F+39 9.9?9E-31	1.50CE+J0	.506E+J0 9.030E-01	1.705 5403	.76(E+03 9.930E-91	
1.830E+39	1.830E+39 9.933E-01	2.1005+00	. 100E+00 9.93JE-01	2.530E+30	2.530E+30 9.410E-01	3.0C0 E+3C	.000 E+30 9.260E-31	
4.530F+C0	4.530F+00 5.300E-01	4.0365+00	326E+00 3.610E-31	4.590E+30 6.470E-01	6.470E-01	5.30cE+03	1. 000 E+00 2. 500F-02	
5.5565+30		6.30EF+UG	5.300F+u6 1.6u0E-12	6.500E+00	9.	7.00.E+20	7.00.E+20 5.CCCE-03	
7.5305+39		4.000F+00 0.		F.530F+00	3.	9.000E+60		
3.500F+30		1.9 25.01 0.	0.	1.050F+61	0.	1.100E+01		
1.1506+71		1.230F+01	.,	1.2506+01	.0	1.30.E+01	.0	
1.4905+31		1.500F+01 0.	.0	1.600001	.,	1. 70uē+C 1 0.		
1.8305+31	;;	1.9"05+01 6.	.,	2.0306+31	9.	2.1005.01 9.	9.	
2.2335+31	:	2. Bref + 01 3.		2.43 F.+61	0.	2.5C.E+31 0.		
2. 600F+11	.0	2.736F+01 0.		2.330E+01	0.	2.900E+01 0,	.0	
*. DOUF + P. L.	.,	3.100E+01 0.	.0	3.23CE+31	0.	• • • •	-9.	
	-							

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE =2.7991925-02

TABLE V-9. MSI-100 LOG S-1

SAMPLE SI-110 LOG S-2

MAVE	REFLECT-	HAVE	SEFLECT-	MAVE	REFLECT-	MAVE	GEFLECT-
LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTH	ANCE	LENGTA	NACE //
3.0002-01	1.056 8-01	3,2036-01	1.493	3.3CGE-61	5.880E-01	3.350c-01	3.350c-01 6. 670E-01
3.5002-01	_	3.609E-01 8.359E-01	8.3592-01	3.7058-61	3.705E-C1 8.520E-C1	3.75CE-31	8.653E-31
3.900 =- 11	8.970E-91	4.003E-01 9.C23E-01	9.0205-01	6.10CE-01	.130E-01 9.140E-51	4.20 GE-C1	200E-C1 9,270E-01
4.3005-01		4.409E-01 9.483E-0	9.4 P. JE-01	4.450 E-U1	9.5008-01	4.5035-01	9.543E-51
4.6505-01	9.6205-01	4.759E-31	9.63:5-01	4.900E-11	9.7005-01	4.95.E-01	9,7036-01
5.0005-01	9.706E-11	5.1995-31 9,7595-0	9,7505-01		9.580E-C1	5.40 JE-01	9, 7536-31
5.756 2-01	9.700E-91	7.00031 9,9003-0	9.9005-01	8.000 5-61		9.0335-01	9.97.6-61
1.6605+69		1.100E+33	9.9635-01	1.2005+00	9.900E-C1	1.36.E+C.	
1.4065+30	0.910E-01	1.503E+00 9.97; E-01	9.977 5-01	1.643E+60	9.9205-01	1.707E+6.	9. 90.E-01
1.9562+32		2.000E+03 9.925E-0	9.9255-01	2.500-+00	2.500-+00 9.4105-01	3. COSE +.	
3.5662+00		4.000E+00 8.613E-E	9.6135-£1	70430564	4.556E+66 5.470E-01	5 GCE +6.	5 GCE+6. 2. 530E-02
5.50CE+03	:	5.003E+39 1.6035-03	1.6035-02	6.530E+00		7.6006+60	5. COOE - 93
7.5665+00		9.000E+30	0.	9.500 E+CO		9.00.006	
9.5005+60	:	1.00E+31	0.	1.0505+01		1.1076+01	:
1.1505+01		1.2035+11	ن	1,2502+61	0.	1.3006+61	• 9
10.000=+01	:	1.500E+31	.0	1,6 r (E+C1		1042:07.1	.,
1.4505+01		1.9076+01	.0	2.0.0E+01		2.13 / 6+.1	:
2.2. [=+: 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.303E+31	.0	2,406.74.61		2.5032+61	
2.6005+01		2.703E+01	9.	2,830:+01	0.	2.9672.061	.:
3.0395+01 0	• • •	3.1036+01	9.	3,2305+01	:	3-	•••

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE .5.5042336-12

TABLE V-10. SI-100 LOG S-2

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE =5.2245655-02

TABLE V-11. N-4 STANDARD

ANNEX VI

DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE ERAS FORMAT

This annex presents the directional-hemispherical reflectance for the samples in the ERAS format. Wavelength in micrometers is listed against reflectance from 0.3 μ m to 29 μ m.

2000	9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999	2 7 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
0000	2 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 .	3
8-5 8-6 8-6 8-6	4000 4000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00000 0000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
7	44444 0444 1444 1444 1444 1444 1444 144	22.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
3-9-	90 99 9 M P 9 9 P	7 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 3 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1
2000		2 - 11.01.020000000000000000000000000000000
VI-2	29 97 0 0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
ABLE	44446646	1.451.E
	0100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	001001 10000
2 4 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		444.0004444
0.355001920 0.355001920 0.355001920 0.355001920 0.355001920 0.355002500 0.355002500 0.355002500 0.355002500 0.355002500 0.355002500	35520024001 35520024201 35520024203 35520024203 35520024205 35520024205 35520024205 35520024203 35520024210 35520024210 35520024210 3553004110102	FU33530015104 FU3353001701 FU33530017002 FU335300170001 FU33530013601 FU33530013602 FU33530013603 FU33530013606 FU33530013603 FU35530013604 FU35530013604 FU35530013604
The same of the sa	1 8.5 39.4 9.0 64.6 9.5 33.1 10.0 16.2 10.5 11.1 11.0 9.2 11.5 6.5 12.0 6.1 12.5 6.6 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 7 11.0 5.8 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0	TABLE VI-2. FS 3-9-2-5-E-8 113.0 9.2 11.5 6.5 12.0 6.1 12.5 8.6 13.0 7 114.0 5.3 20.0 26.2 11.0 54.5 27.0 15.0 27 18.0 27 115.0 23.6 25.0 19.5 27.0 15.8 29.0 15.0 27 115.0 101001 .3 29.0 54 11.3 96.1 1.4 97.0 1.5 96.9 1.6 97.0 1.7 96 11.3 96.1 1.4 97.0 1.5 96.9 2.5 96.0 3.0 29 11.3 96.1 1.4 97.0 1.5 96.9 2.5 97.0 1.7 96 11.3 96.1 1.4 97.0 1.5 96.9 2.5 94.0 3.0 78 11.0 10.9 11.5 6.4 7 9.5 5.0 1.0 19.5 10.5 13.0 4.4 20.0 26.6 21.0 53.1 22.0 38.0 23.0 29 11.4 0 7.2 13.0 6.4 10.0 5.1 12.5 10.5 13.0 4.4 20.0 26.6 21.0 53.1 22.0 38.0 23.0 29 1 24.0 24.6 25.0 25.1 27.0 17.2 29.0 15.7 3.0 29

200-00-00-00 ***** 2242242 2440808080 14466446644 30-P-0.5-N-4 3-9-1.5-E-6 FS 30-P-0.5-E-6 22,420,49,44 22220202020 U. 22.020.020.05.0 22522222505052 226.441.49.626.26 98675.35 9875.35 9875.35 9875.35 9875.35 9875.35 TABLE IT-4. 9988996610 9966996610 9966996611 TABLE VI-5. TABLE VI-6. 901001 97.2 97.2 96.9 96.9 77.8 77.8 18.1 , a , e a o a o o o o 244166311 2411 06 ULL

F0335: 015001		-	6	100							
Fu33550015101		SECOND SURFACE	SURF	ICE SIL	VER CC	ATED	SILVER COATED DIFFUSE	TEFLO	N. TE	TEFLON, TEFLON/SILVER	ILVER
Fu33550015102		TEFLON	PRES	SED BET	TEFLON PRESSED BETWEEN ROUGHENED	POUGHE	NED	•	IRST	FIRST SURFACE	u
FU33556015103		QUART 2	E	ROUGHE	VED. SE	COND	3 M ROUGHENED. SECOND SUNFACE		M 6 Z	ROTH	QUARTZ 9 M. BOTH GUARTA
Fu33556015164		SHOOK SH.	OKS #	ETCH	IF ETCH SOLAR ABS. = . 0996	ABS.	9660 ==			NORMAL	MAL
Fu33550017001		010175									300.
Fu33356417042											
Fu3shooul /uut						760					
Fullshoothun	-		00100		29.0	34				18.	
Fu35556017401	-	٤.	13.0	*	78.5	s.	89.5	•	93.0		7.46
FU33550.017202	-	9.	95.2	6.	96.5	1.0	97.1	1:1	97.0		4.1
Fu3355 017203	-	1.3	47.9	7.7	97.0	1.5		1.6	97.5		97.0
F 033556017204	-	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.0	5.0		5.5	94.3		92.9
Fu33550017205	-	3.5	6.06	4.0	41.0	4.0	70.2	5.0	60.3	5.5	36.7
Fu33550017206	-	0.9	52.5	6.5	26.7	7.0		7.5	2.0	8.0	6.4
F633550019207	-	8.5	4.3	0.6	5.7	9.5		10.0	4.1	10.5	7.6
F03355, 019208	-	11.0	12.2	11.5	7.0	12.0	5.1	12.5	3.4	13.0	2.4
Fussba(019209	-	14.0	2.3	15.0	1.7	10.0		17.0	5.9	18.0	2.5
Fu3355019210	7	19.0	3.4	20.0	7.2	21.0	5.4	22.0	6.6		25.2
Fu33550019211	-	24.0	31.7	25.0	34.3	27.0		29.0	37.2		
F033550025001		-	0	001							
F033556040101		SECOMO	SURF	ACE SI	LVER CO	DATED	DIFFUSE	JEELG	NA TE	FLON/S	ILVER,
F633550025102		TEFLOI	PRES	SEL BE	TWEEN F	ROUGHE	TEFLOW PRESSED HETWEEN ROUGHENED FIRST SURFACE		IRST	SURFAC	FIRST SURFACE
Fu335500251u3		QUART 2	E	ROUGHE	NED. SE	COND	3 M ROUGHENED! SECOND SURFACE	CUART	H 6 Z	BOTH .	BUARTZ
F033550025104		.83 HO	URS HE	ETCH!	.83 HOURS HF ETCH. SOLAR ABS .= . 1070	ABS.	=.1070			NORMAL	MAL
Fusseshu27uu1		010175									.00.
F033550027002											
Fu5355027004						700.					
FUSSSSSSSSSS	-		00100		29.0	24				18.	
F 033550627201	-	٤.	12.9	₹.	75.5	s.	48.7	9.	94.0	•	95.0
Fu33550029202	-	9.	95.4	6.	95.7	7.0	96.8	=	96.2		5.96
Fu335500272u3	-	1.3	6.96	7:4	96.8	1.5	97.4	9:1	97.0		97.6
F033550027204	-	1.8	97.0	1.9	97.0	5.0	97.0	5.5	95.6		4 06
Fu33556027205	-	3.5	69.1	0.4	37.9	4.5	67.8	5.0	66.3		33.2
Fu33556u272u6	-	0.9	0.64	6.5	24.0	7.0	17.1	7.5	1.6		4.4
Fu35556.u27207	-	8.5	t. 4	2.0	5.7	2.5	4.0	10.0	4.3	10.5	4.8
Fudesbouckers	-	11.0	10.5	11.5	7. +	12.0	3.5	12.5	2.7	13.0	2.9
F035550029209	-	14.0	5.0	15.0	1.7	16.0	5.9	17.0	2.7	18.0	2.1
Fu33550u23210	-	19.0	3.6	20.0	7.4	21.0	5.4	22.0	10.4	23.0	21.1
F033550029211	-	24.0	25.6	25.0	33.3	27.0	35.0	29.0	40.9		

TABLE VI-7. SECOND SURFACE SILVER COATED DIFFUSE TEFLON

TABLE VI-8 SPCOND SUFFACE SILVER CCATED DIFFUSE TEFLON

ANNEX VII

DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE, AND DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE 2.5 TO 30 μ m AND 200 TO 700°K

This table presents the directional (near normal) hemispherical reflectance as a function of wavelength (column headed RHO) and the directional (near normal) emittance as a function of wavelength (column headed E), and the near-normal emittance as a function of temperature from 200 to 700°K.

REFLECTANCE 2.5 TO 30 WT

MISSING ENERGY# . 2523	MISSING ENERGY= .1556	MISSING ENERGY# .1100	MISSING EMERSIA . 0764	MISSING ENERGY= .0553	MISSING ENERGY= .0+19	MISSING ENERGY# .0342	HISSING ENERGY= ,0310	MISSING ENERGY# . 6 523	MISSING ENERGY= .0372	MISSING ENERGY= .0463
** 2.50 IS .0000, ABOVE 30.03 IS .2523 TEMPERATURE= 200 056. K EQUALS 1, .8785 FOR SAMPLE 2,	OH 2.50 IS .0000, A50VE 30.00 IS .1656 TEMPERATURE= 250 066. K EQUALS 1, .8775 FOR SAMPLE 2,	NH 2.50 IS .0300, ABOVE 30.60 IS .1100 TEMPERATURE= 303 DEG. K EGJALS 1, .8732 FOR SAMPLE 2,	<pre>DH 2.50 IS .0301, AB3VE 30.06 IS .0763</pre>	DM 2.50 IS .0003, ABDJE 30.64 IS .3549 TEMPERATURE= 400 DEG. K EQUALS 1, .8505 FOR SAMPLE 2,	DM 2.50 IS .0011, ABDVE :3.00 IS .0408 TEMPERATURE: 450 DEG. K EQUALS 1, .8297 FCR SAMPLE 2,	ON 2.53 IS .0331, A53VE 30.00 IS .0311 TEMPERATURE= 500 0EG. K EDUALS 1, .8031 FOR SAMPLE 2,	DW 2.5G IS .0068, ASDVE 30.0C IS .0242 TEMPERATURE* 550 DEG. K EQUALS 1, .7726 FOR SAMPLE 2,	DM 2.50 IS .0128, ABDVE 30.00 IS .0192 TEMPERATURE= 600 DEG. K EQIALS 1, .7401 FOR SAMPLE 2,	2.5 TE	2.50 IS TEMPERA 19 .6749
LAMBOR WAX FOR 201 DEG. K IS 14.4890 MICRONS FOR TEMPS 221 FMT DARY DF BLACKBODY ENERGY BELOW TOTAL DIPETIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA: 18.00 . 9453 FOR SAMPLE . 9453 FOR SAMPLE	LAMPER AND FOR 25, DEG. K IS 11.5912 MICRONS FOR TOTAL SERVICES AT THE SEASKIND SUBDRY BELON TOTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLE SEAT FOR SAMPLE SEAT FOR SAMPLE	LAMSDA MAX FOR 133 DEG. K IS 9.0593 MIGRONS FOR TEMPS 300 THE PART OF SLAGKRODY EVERSY BELON TOTAL DIPECTIONAL ENTITANCE AT THITAS 13.00 .9.53 FOR SAMPLE 43 .8.01 FOR SAMPLE	LAMBDA MAY FOR 350 DEG. K IS 8.2794 MICRONS FOR IEMPE 150 THE PART DE BLACKBOY ENERGY BELOW TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETAE 18.00 .8332 FOR SAMPLE	LAMBTA MIX FOR 435 DE5. K IS 7.2445 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 460 THE PART DF BLAGKBODY ENERSY BELOW TOTAL STREETIOWAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 19.00 .8273 FOR SAMPLE .4273 FOR SAMPLE	* LAMBDA MAX FOR 459 DEG* K IS 6.4395 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 450 THE PART OF BLACKBOOY EMERGY BELON TOTAL DIRECTIONAL FMITTANCE AT THETA= 19.00 *8379 FOR SAMPLE 49.	LAMBDA MAX FOR 533 DEG. K IS 5.7956 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 500 THE DART OF 3LACKBODY ENERGY BELON TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 18.00 .7927 FOR SAMPLE	LAMBDA MAX FOR 550 DEG. K IS 5.2637 MICRONS FOR TEMPE SECTION BART OF BLACKBODY ENERGY BELON TOTAL DIRECTIONAL SMITTANCE AT THETA 19.00 .75% FOR SAMPLE .79.	LAMBDA MAX FOR 600 DEG. K. IS 6.8297 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 600 THE PART OF BLACKGOOY ENERGY BELOW TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 19.00 .7216 FOR SAMPLE 4, .7190 FCR SAMPLE	LAMBOA MAY FOR 650 DEG. K IS 4.4592 MICRONS FOR TEWDE 550 THE DAPT OF OLAGKSOOY ENERGY BELON FOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA 19.00 .6392 FOR SAMPLE	LAM27A WAX F79 700 756. K IS 4.1397 MICRONS F3R TEMP= 700 THE MAY OF BLOKBOON ENERGY BELON TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA* 18.00 .6574 F02 SAMPLE 4, .6535 F09 SAMPLE

(SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION AS IN TABLE VII-1)

TABLE VII-2.

V11-2

	TABLE VIT-3	O TOWNSON THE	REFLECTANCE 2 5 to 30																																							
Ef			123	158	365	504	346	.78		. 129	525	765	06.	545	355	352	324	848	111	94	330	332	171	239	390	651	.88	572	199	869	123	101	27	006	641	26	178	182	920	1998	**	
30-P. 5					7																												Ī			Ī	Ī		Ī	Ī	Ī	
FS 30	SAMPLE	840	.9177	.7242	. 8535	. 8295	.6656	.0322	.0436	.0373	.0378	.0235	.0220	.2355	.3148	.5148	.267	.1652	.1123	436.	.0576	.0668	.0829	.0761	.0510	.0541	.0512	.0428	.0436	• 0 4 6 2	.1877	.3593	.2753	.2100	.1.951	.1508	.1322	.1318	.1324	.1333	.1276	-
															i																											
2.5 E		w	8650	.2152	.1018	.1332	. 3085	.9488	\$156.	. 9627	.9673	.9724	0426.	.7645	6009.	.3527	.6639	.8050	. 8632	. 8912	.9188	.9207	. 8985	+506 •	.9278	.9318	.9398	.3475	.9603	9556	.7335	.4693	.6202	.7069	.7536	.7887	.8175	. 8283	.8224	. 8427	. 8348	•
FS 3-9	3 Joh	SHO	9402	7838	8342	8668	6915	0512	.0425	.0373	.0327	0276	0560	2355	1661	6473	3361	1350	1368	1088	0812	6628	1015	9460	.0722	2690	.0662	9250	10397	1110	5992	5307	3794	2931	1942	2113	1925	1717	1776	. 1573	1652	
Œ,	S													•					•												•	•	•		•	•	•				•	
1.5 E6		u	.0833	. 2563	.1354	.1757	. 3742	.9572	. 9636	6.3679	\$696 ·	.9765	0926	.7614	.6050	.3638	. 6619	. 8061	.8673	2066.	. 9208	.9207	5868.	**06.	. 9258	.9161	. 9419	. 9518	*956*	9556	1641.	.4781	1603.	.7014	.7615	.7876	. 8022	. 8161	. 8332	. 6347	. 8282	
FS 3-9	SAMPLE	0+0	. 9167	21 470	. 8546	. 9243	. 6259	.0429	4080.	.0321	• 0306	.0235	.0240	• 2336	1350	.6392	. 3331	.1919	.1327	. 1098	2610.	.0793	.1015	9560.	.0732	.0639	2653.	2645.	• (436	****	.2591	. 5219	.3903	. 2936	. 2345	.2124	.1979	.1139	.1698	.1653	.1718	
	LAMPOA		2.50	3.10	3.50	6.00	4.50	5.30	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.30	7.50	8.00	9.50	9.00	05.6	10.00.	16.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.30	29.00	30.00	

MISSING ENERGY= . 2523	MISSING ENERGY# , 1556	HISSING ENERGY . 1100	HISSING ENERGY . 2764	MISSING ENERGY . 0553	HISSING ENERGY = . 0-13	MISSING ENERGY# . 0342	MISSING ENERGY = . 0310	HISSING ENERGY# . 0320	MISSING ENERGY= . 6372	MISSING ENERGY# .0+63
LAMBDA MAX FOR 201 DEG. K IS 14.4899 MICRONS FOR TEWD= 200 THF PART OF BLACKSONY FNERSY BELOM 2.5C IS .0000, ABDVE 30.0ù IS .2623 TOTAL PIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA. 18.00 TEMPERATURE 201 DEG. K EQUALS .8303 FOO SAMPLE 4, .8302 FOR SAMPLE 1, .8702 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMBDA MAX FOR 250 DEG. K IS 11.5912 MICRONS FOR TEMP: 250 TH? PART OF BLACKBONY ENERGY RELOM 2.5G IS .COOJ, ABOVE 30.5J IS .1655 TOTAL DIRECTIONAL ENITANCE AT THETA* 18.03 TEMPERATURE: 250 DEG. K EQUALS .8329 FOR SAMPLE 4, .8322 FOR SAMPLE 1, .8685 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMSDA MAX FOR 30C DES. K IS 9.5593 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 360 THE PART OF BLACKSODY ENERSY BELOM 2.5C IS .0006, ABOVE 30.30 IS .1103 FOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 15.03 TEMPERATURE= 3C. DEG. K EQUALS .831T FOR SAMPLE 4, .8297 FOR SAMPLE 1, .8633 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMBDA MAX FOR 155 DEG. K IS 8.2794 MICROHS FOR TEMPER. 35C THE DART OF 3LACKBODY ENERGY BELOM 2.5C IS .0101, ABOVE 3C.CO IS .0753 TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETAE 18.00 TEMPERATURE: 35G DEG. K EQUALS .8257 FOR SAMPLE 4, .8229 FOR SAMPLE 1, .8540 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMBDA MAX FOR 400 DEG. K IS 7.2445 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 4CC THE PART OF BLACKSDOY ENERSY BELOM 2.5C IS .0003, ABOVE 3C.CO IS .6549 TOTAL MIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 14.00 TEMPERATURE= 400 DEG. K EQUALS .8145 FOR SAMPLE 4, .8101 FOR SAMPLE 1, .8390 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMBDA MAX FOR 455 DEG. K IS 6.4396 HIGRONS - FOR TEMPT 456 THE BART OF BLACKBODY ENERGY BELON 2.50 IS .0111, ABOVE 36.00 IS .0408 H TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETAT 19.00 TEMPERATURE 450 DEG. K EQUALS - 7973 FOR SAMPLE 4, .7909 FOR SAMPLE 1, .8181 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMBDA MAX FOR 500 DEG. K IS 5.7956 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 500 THE PART OF BLACKBODY ENERGY BELOW 2.50 IS .0031, ARDVE 30.00 IS .0311 TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 19.00 .7747 FOR SAMPLE 4, .7662 FOR SAMPLE 1, .7923 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMBDA MAX FOP 550 DEG. K IS 5.2687 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 550 THE DART OF BLACKBODY ENERGY BELOW 2.50 IS .0068, ABOVE 30.0u IS .0242 TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 18.00 TEMPERATURE= 550 DEG. K EQUALS .7485 FOR SAMPLE 4, .7378 FOR SAMPLE 1, .7632 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMADA MAX FOR 601 DEG. K IS 4.8297 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 601 THE DAPT OF BLACKBODY ENERGY BELOW 2.5U IS .0128, ABOVE 30.00 IS .0192 TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANGE AT THETA= 18.00 TEMPERATURE= 601 DEG. K EQUALS .7203 FOR SAMPLE 4, .7076 FOR SAMPLE 1, .7327 FOR SAMPLE 2,	LAMIJA MAX FOP 659 DEG. K IS 4582 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 651 THE DART OF BLADKBODY ENERGY BELOW 2.50 IS .0217, A63VE 30.6C IS .0155 TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 18.00 TEMPERATURE= 659 DEG. K EQUALS .5917 FOR SAMPLE 4, .6771 FOR SAMPLE 1, .7021 FOR SAMPLE. 2,	LAMBJA HAX FOR 703 DEG. K IS 4.1397 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 7CO THE PART OF BLACKSOOV ENERGY BELOM 2.5C IS .0337, ABDVE 35.65 IS .0127 TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 18.00 .6539 FOR SAMPLE 6, .6474 FOR SAMPLE 1, .6726 FOR SAMPLE 2,

TABLE VII-4. (SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION AS IN TABLE VII-3). EMITTANCE $200^{\rm o}$ to $700^{\rm o}{\rm K}$

	REFIECTANCE 2.5 TO 30 um																																				
	S. A. S. S.	1.0927	.6267	. 3224	53372	. 5100	1091.	. 9296	200	8266	94.31	. 9165	. 9576	. 9522	1966	2296.	.9734	.9710	1616.	9296	97.34	16.16	. 9642	.926	29465	2886	1447	. 6667	.7421	.6500	1259	166.	. 6269	. 8412	. 7675	.6298	. 5861
		1.	16.16.2	.6776	9299	9964	•612•	WE716	1016	04.10	6965	.0835	9240*	84.00	5601.	. 3328	9920.	1620.	.0263	2410	9020	.0206	.6358	.0736	.0538	2112	2559	.3333	6752.	.3506	.3473	2462	1621.	1368	.2325	.3710	6614.
			200	3167	.6334	94746	0157	4679	9510	.9571	. 9431	11680	92.46	. 8778	. 9303	1696.	. 4655	9768	. 9813	.9728	2116.	6226	9393	9466	9010	.7483	.6859	. 6568	2456	.5539	.6243	.6178	.7019	.7501	6512	5766	
			5604.	6833	. 3566	.5254	2000	1020	0640.	.0429	6950		4520	.1222	.0697	6252.	. 0369	6169	.0167	.0272	.0288	.6221		05 36	9660.	. 2517	. 3171	. 34 12		1644.	. 3717	. 1922	. 2981	.2499	25798	. 4256	
LAWBDA	2.50	3.50		2.00	5.50	6.00		25.2	0.00	9.50	00.6			11.00	11.50	12.00	12.30	00:4:	15.00	16.00	17.00	14.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	54.00	25.00	27.00	28.00	29.03	30.05	32.00	24.00	20.02	39.62	

MISSING ENERGY# .1520	MISSING ENERGY= . 0912	MISSING ENERGY= .0585	MISSING ENERGY# . 0397	MISSING EYERGY= .D284
2.50 IS .0003, A93VE 39.03 IS .1523 TEMPERATURE= 250 DEG. K EQUALS .8780 FØR SAMPLE 2,	2.50 IS .0000, ABOVE 39.60 IS .0912 TEMPERATURE 255 DEG. K EDUALS .3932 FO? SAMPLE 2,	2.50 IS .030%, AB3VE 39.60 IS .0585 TEMPERATURE= 303 DEG. K EQUALS .8892 FOR SAMPLE .2,	2.50 IS .0001, ABOVE 39.00 IS .0395 TEMPERATURE= 350 DEG. K EQUALS .8703 FOR SAMPLE 2,	2.50 IS .0703, ABOVE 39.00 IS .0283 TEMPERATURE: 400 DEG. K EQUALS .8412 FOR SAMPLE
LAMBDA MAX FOR 235 DES. K IS 14.4897 MICRONS FOR TEMPE 201 THE PAPT OF BLACKBOOY ENERGY BELOM TOTAL DIRECTIONAL ENITTANCE AT THETA= 15.00 49574 FOR RAMPLE 4,	LAMBDA MAX FOR 250 DEG. K IS 11.5912 MICRONS FOR TEMPE 250 THE PART OF BLACKBONY ENERGY BELOW TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA = 19.00 9765 FOR SAMPLE 4,	LAH3DA HAX FOR 300 DEG. K IS 9.6593 MIDRONS FOR TEMP= 300 THE PART OF BLACKGOOY ENERGY BELOW TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 18.09 AT39 FOR SAMPLE 49.	EAMBDA WAX FOR 350 OFG. K. IS' 8.2794, MIGRONS FOR TEMPE 35, THE DART OF BLACKHORY EMERGY BELOW TOTAL FLAEDTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA: 18.00 .8552 FOR SAMPLE 4,	LAMBDA MAX FOP 400 DEG. K IS 7.2445 MICRONS FOR TEMP= 400 THE PART OF BLACKBODY ENERGY BELON TOTAL DIRECTIONAL EMITTANCE AT THETA= 18.00 .4256 FO? SAMPLE 4.

TABLE VII-6. (SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION AS IN TABLE VII-5 EMITTANCE 200 TO 400°K

ANNEX VIII

DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS, NEAR I.R.)

This annex provides a graphical presentation of the directional-hemispherical reflectance from 0.28 to 29 μm_{\bullet}

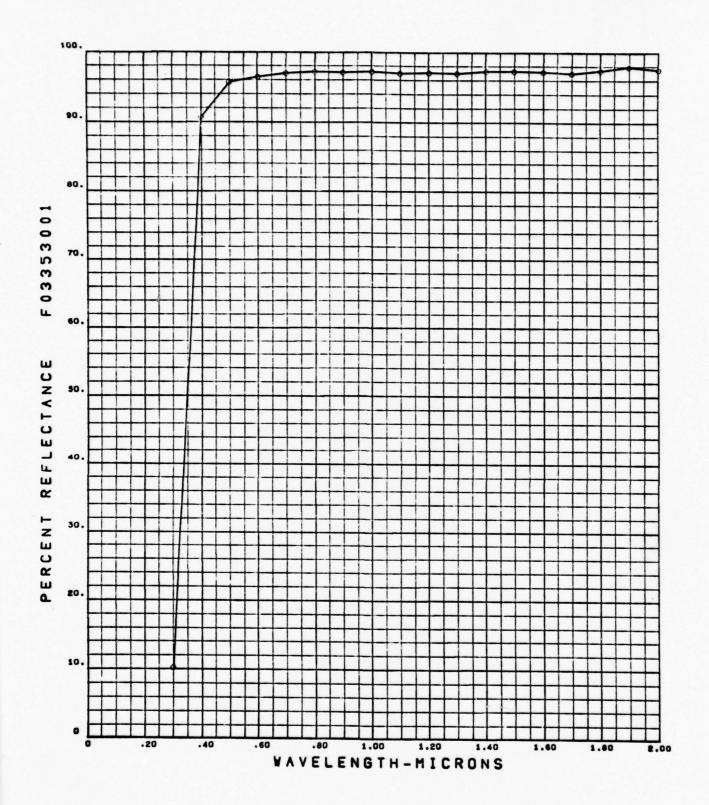


FIGURE VIII-1. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS., NEAR I.R.)

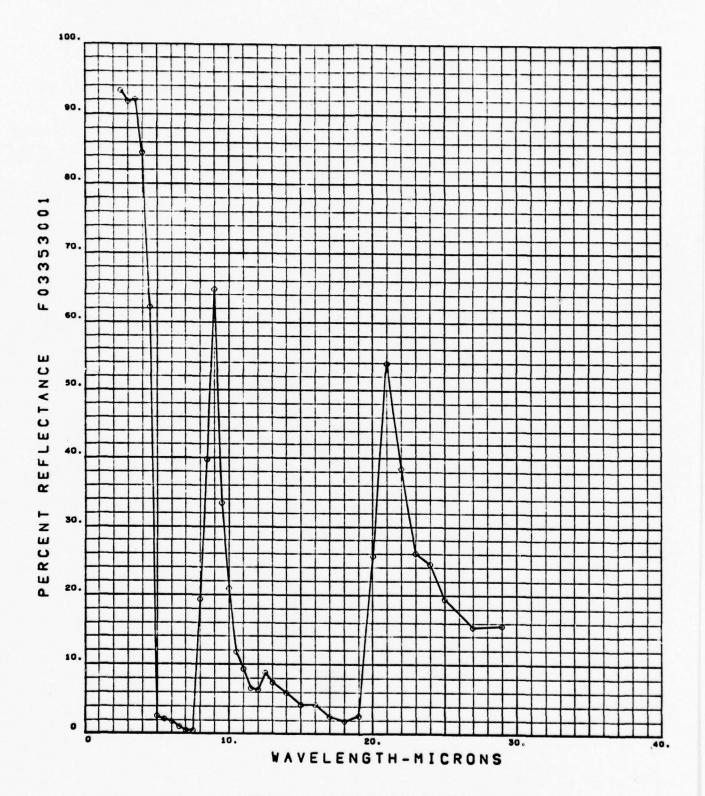


FIGURE VIII-2. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (I.R.)

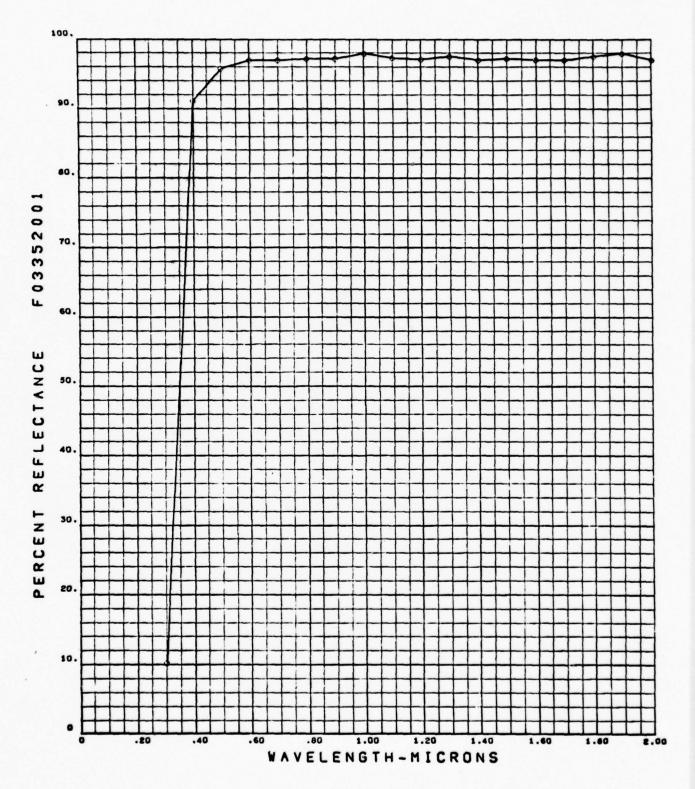


FIGURE VIII-3. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS., NEAR I.R.)

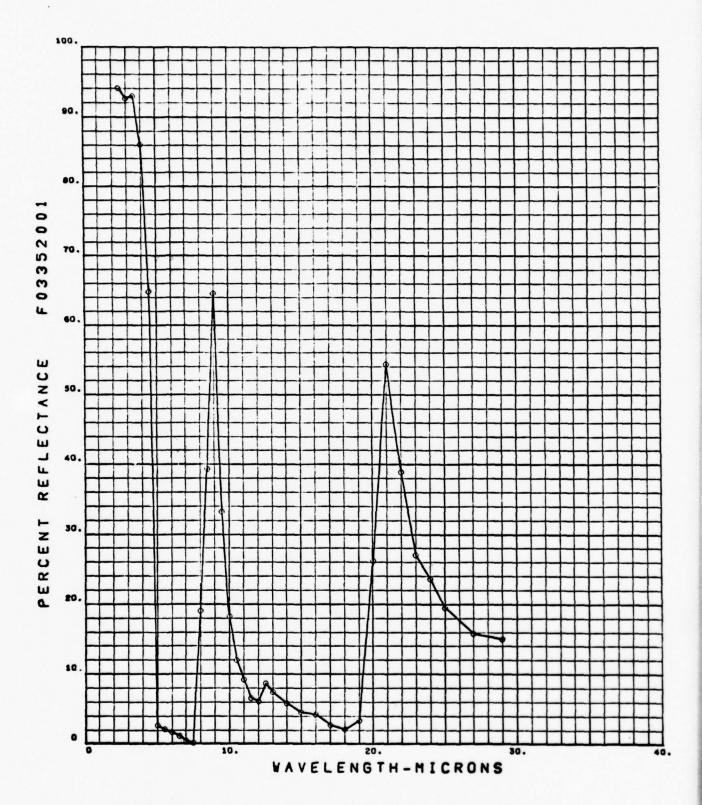


FIGURE VIII-4. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (I.R.)

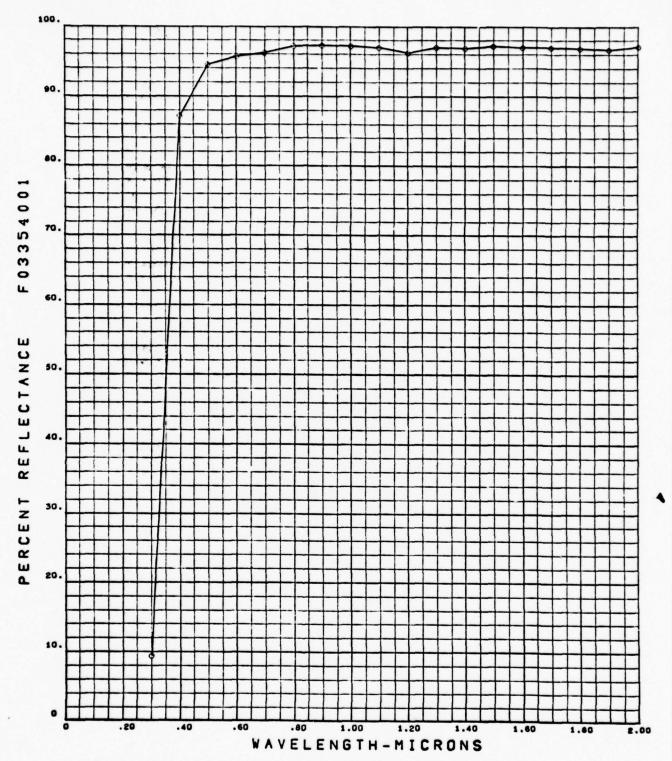


FIGURE VIII-5. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS., NEAR I.R.)

FUSED SILICA GROUND FRONT 30 MICRON GRIT, BACK POLISHED, 0.5 HOURS HF ETCH, NONENHANCED SILVER

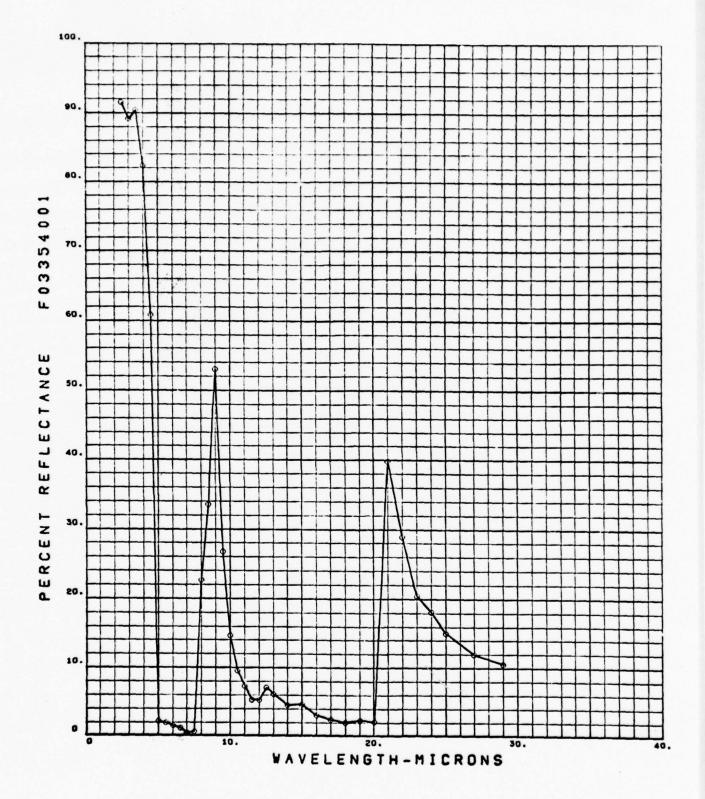


FIGURE VIII-6. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (I.R.)

FUSED SILICA GROUND FRONT 30 MICRON GRIT, BACK POLISHED, 0.5 HOURS HF ETCH, NONENHANCED SILVER

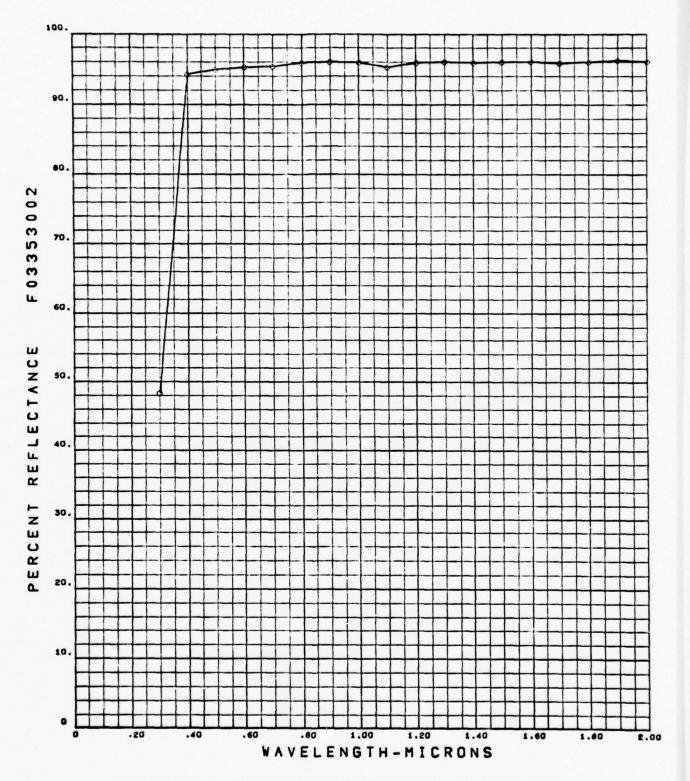


FIGURE VIII-7. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS., NEAR I.R.)

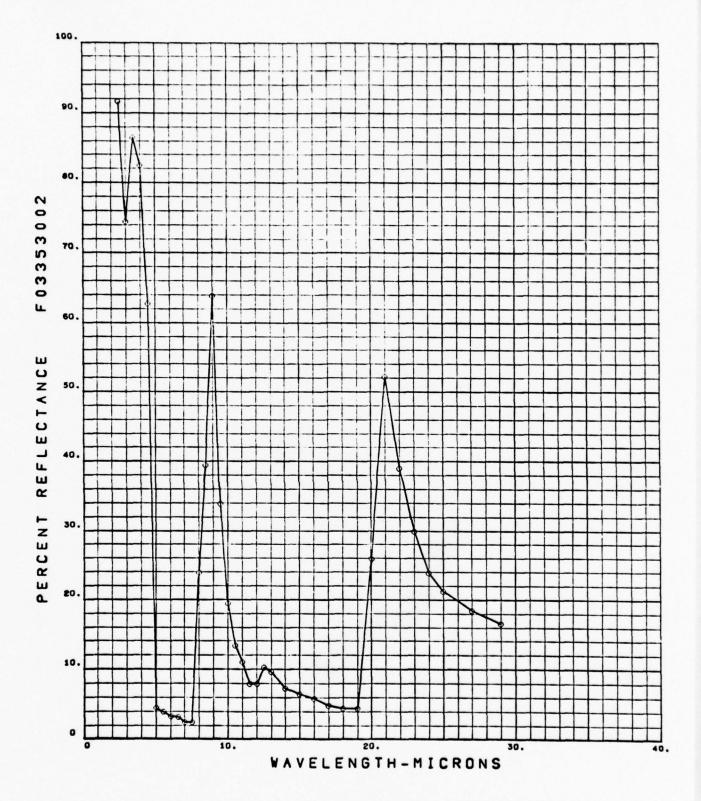


FIGURE VIII-8. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (I.R.)

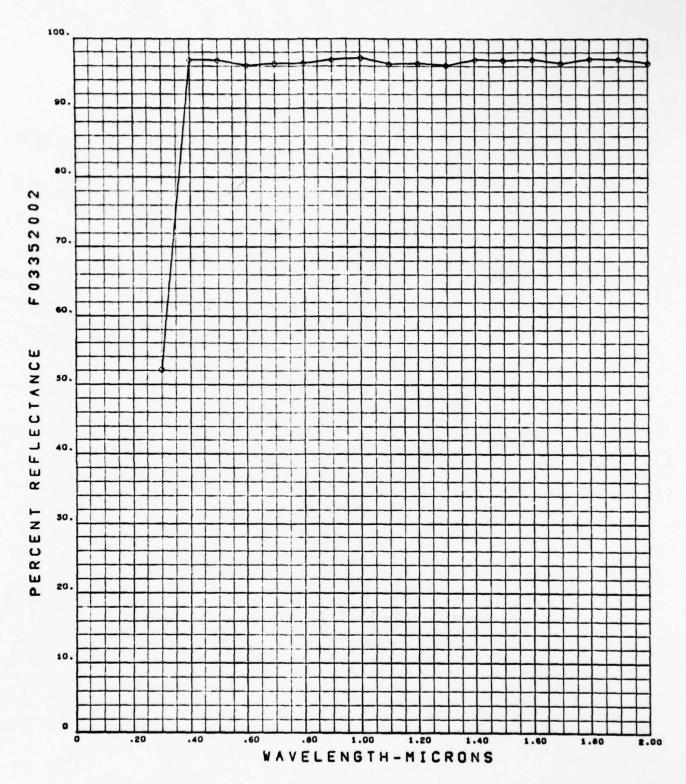


FIGURE VIII-9. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS., NEAR I.R.)

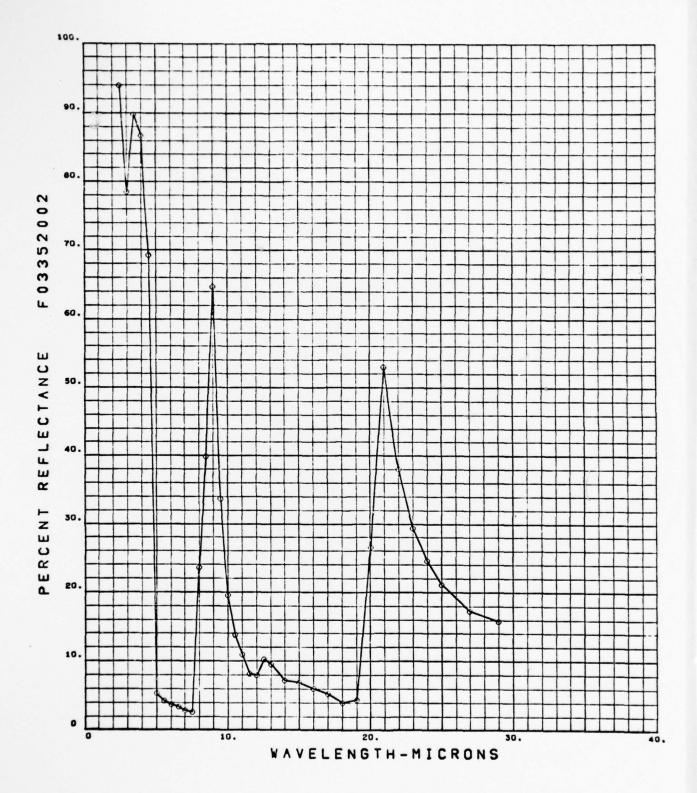


FIGURE VIII-10. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (I.R.)

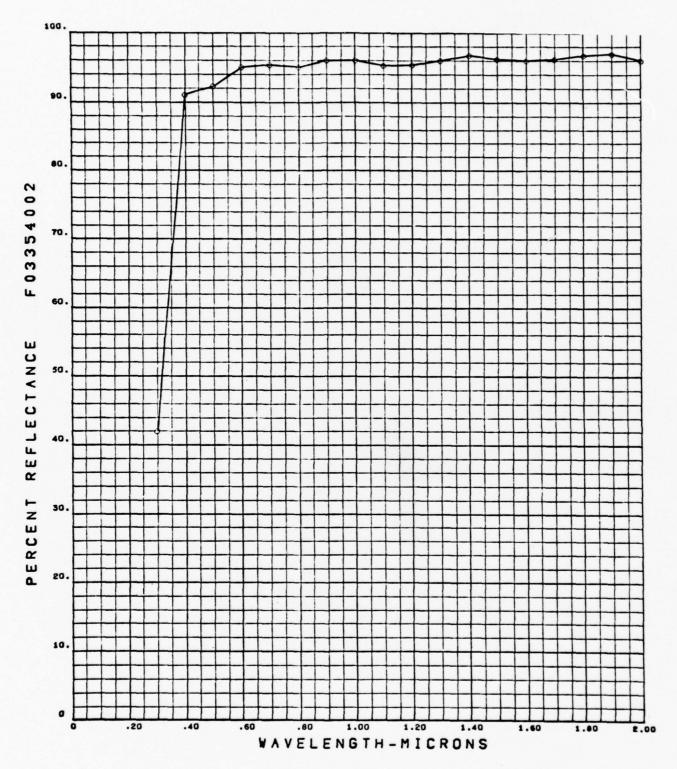


FIGURE VIII-11. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS., NEAR I.R.)

FUSED SILICA GROUND FRONT 30 MICRON GRIT,
BACK POLISHED, 0.5 HOURS HF ETCH, ENHANCED SILVER

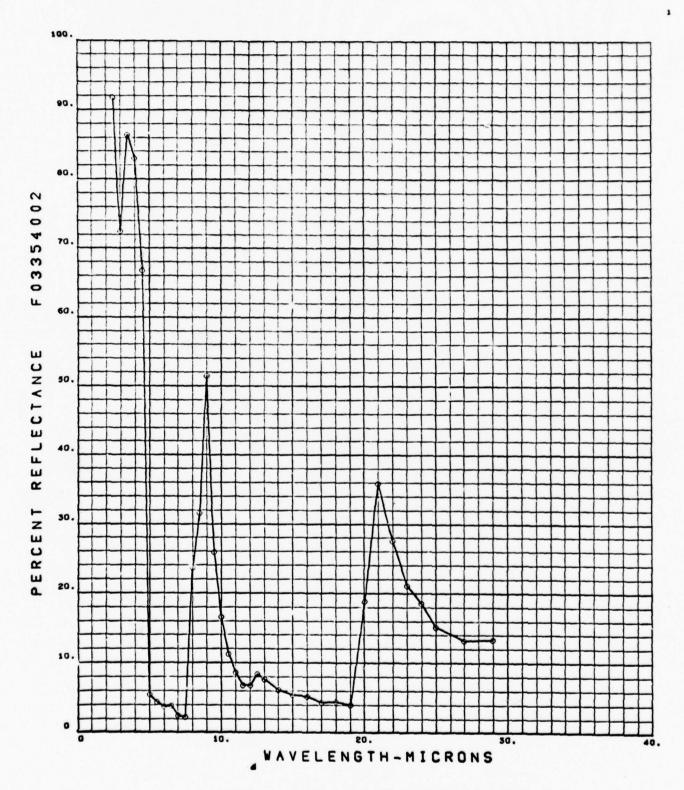


FIGURE VIII-12. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (I.R.)

FUSED SILICA GROUND FRONT 30 MICRON GRIT, BACK POLISHED, 0.5 HOURS HF ETCH, ENHANCED SILVER

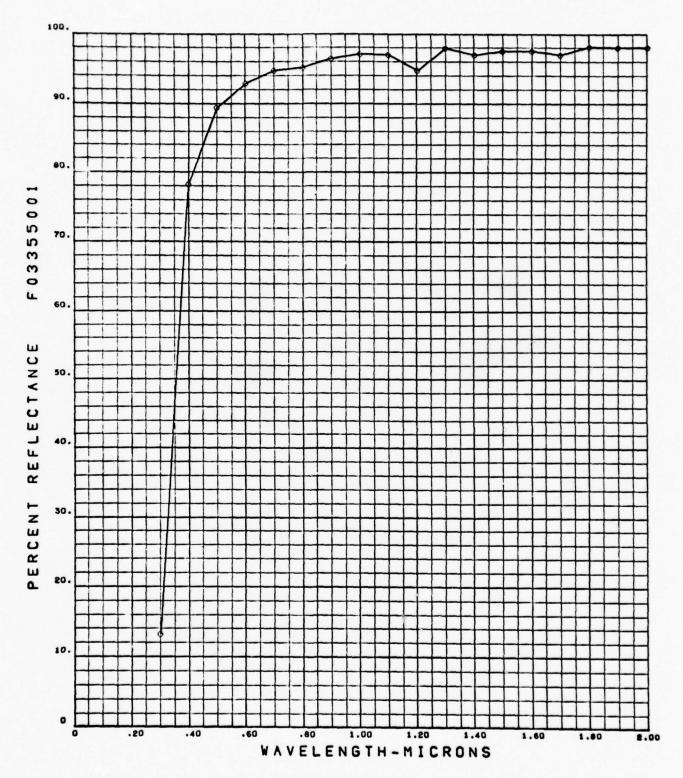


FIGURE VIII-13. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS., NEAR I.R.)

FEP TEFLON PRESSED BETWEEN ROUGHENED FUSED SILICA PLATES.
FRONT SURFACE 3 MICRON ROUGHENED SECOND SURFACE 9 MICRON ROUGHENED. BOTH PLATES 0.83 HOURS HE ETCH SECOND SURFACE SILVERED BY SHELDAHL

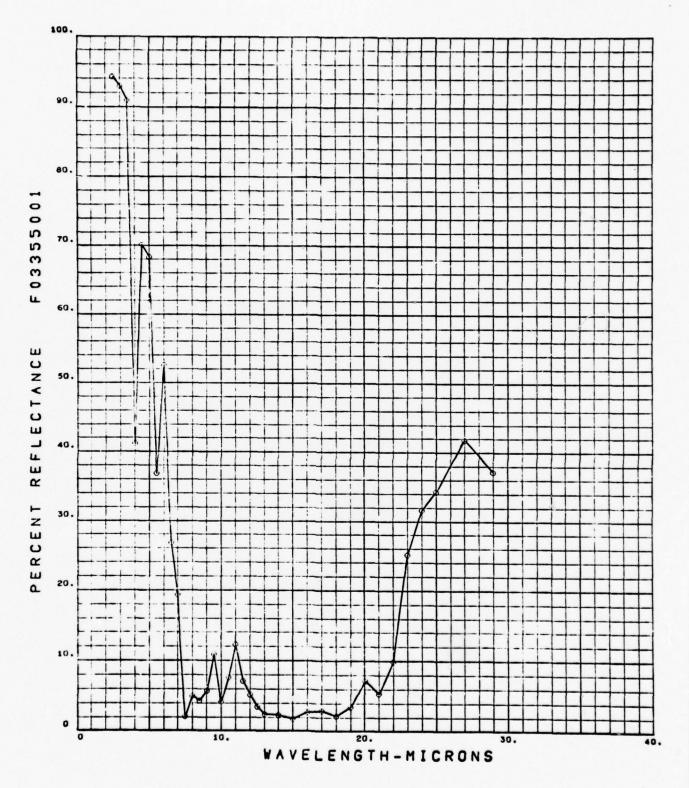


FIGURE VIII-14. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (I.R.)

FEP TEFLON PRESSED BETWEEN ROUGHENED FUSED SILICA PLATES.
FRONT SURFACE 3 MICRON ROUGHENED SECOND SURFACE 9 MICRON ROUGHENED. BOTH PLATES 0 83 HOURS HF ETCH SECOND SURFACE SILVERED BY SHELDAHL

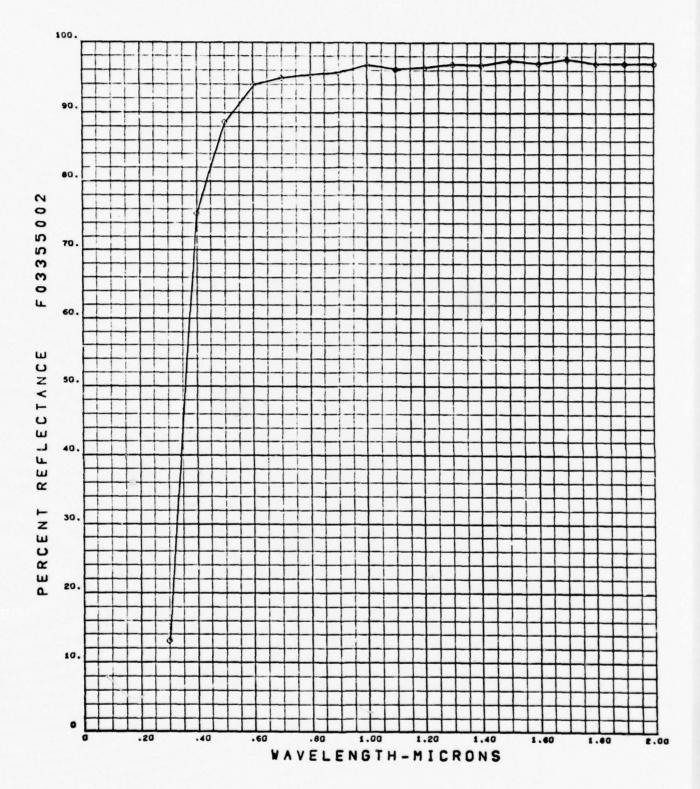


FIGURE VIII-15. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (U.V., VIS., NEAR I.R.)

FEP TEFLON PRESSED BETWEEN ROUGHENED FUSED SILICA PLATES.
FRONT SURFACE 3 MICRON ROUGHENED SECOND SURFACE 9 MICRON
ROUGHENED. BOTH PLATES 0.83 HOURS HF ETCH SECOND SURFACE
SILVERED BY SHELDAHL

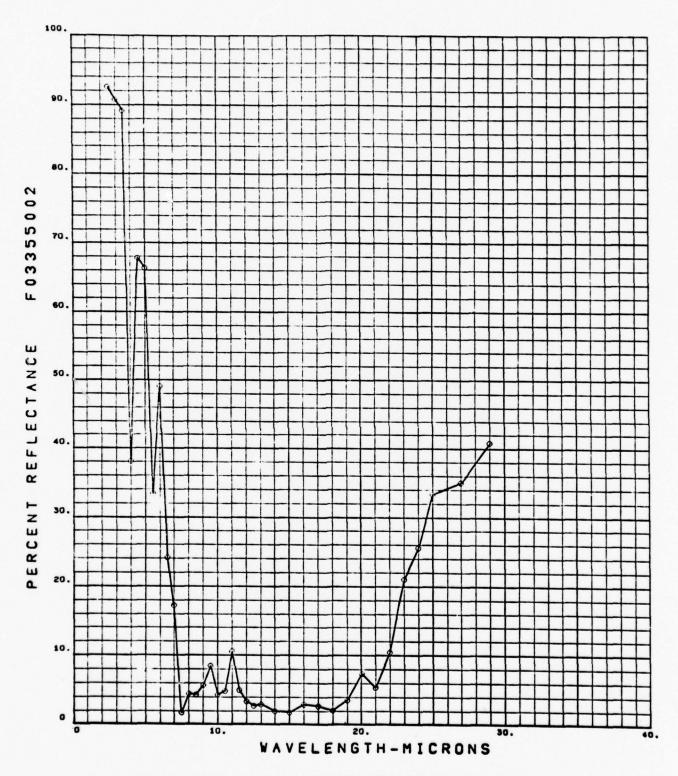


FIGURE VIII-16. DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE (I.R.)

FEP TEFLON PRESSED BETWEEN ROUGHENED FUSED SILICA PLATES. FRONT SURFACE 3 MICRON ROUGHENED SECOND SURFACE 9 MICRON ROUGHENED. BOTH PLATES 0.83 HOURS HF ETCH SECOND SURFACE SILVERED BY SHELDAHL

ANNEX IX BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

This annex provides graphs of the bidirectional reflectance in both two and three dimensional form at 0.5 μm . Angles are defined in Figure III-1 of Annex III.

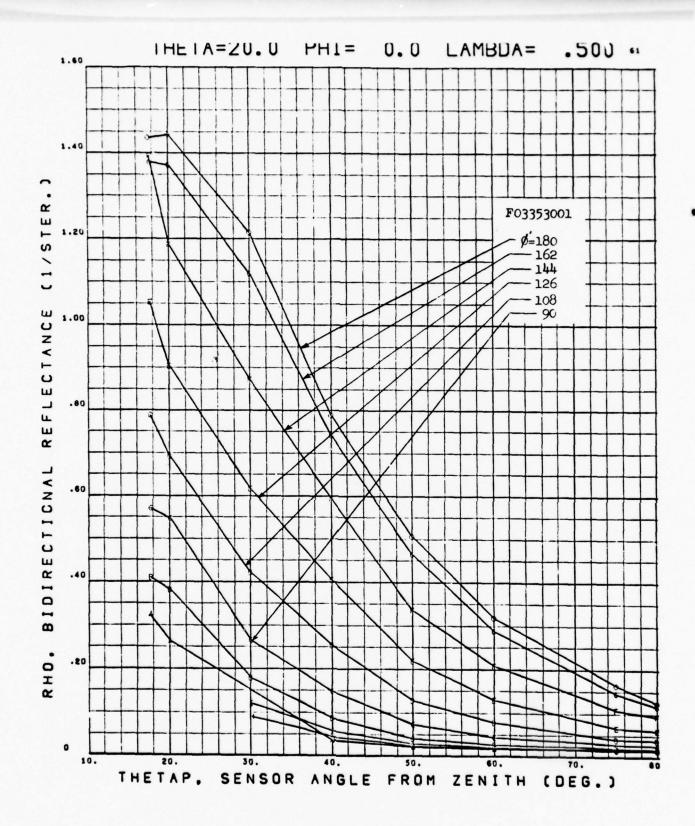


FIGURE IX-1 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

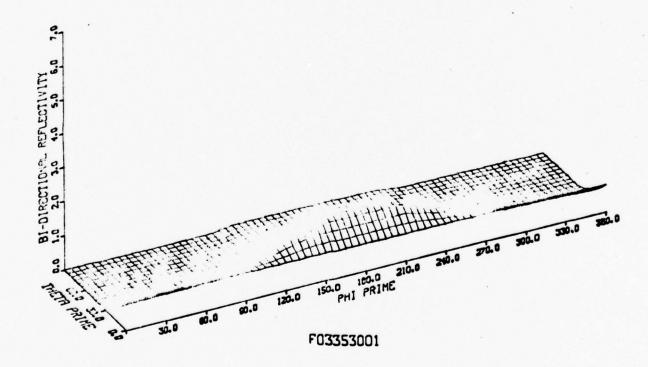


FIGURE IX-2 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

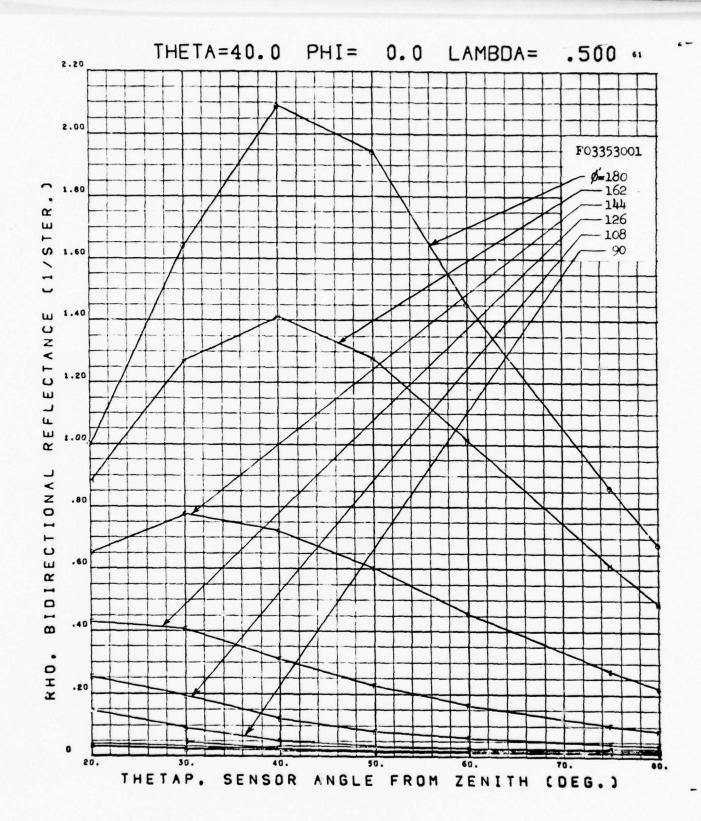


FIGURE IX-3 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

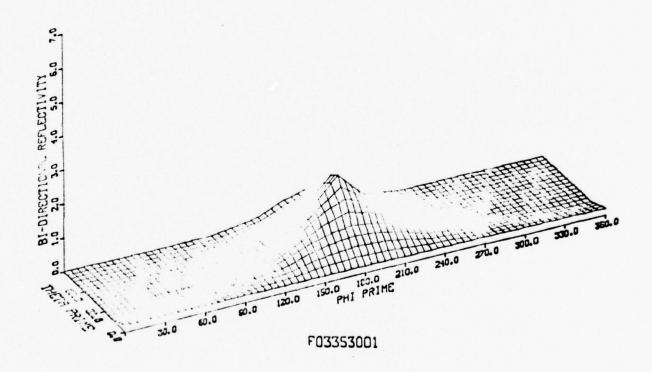


FIGURE 77-4 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

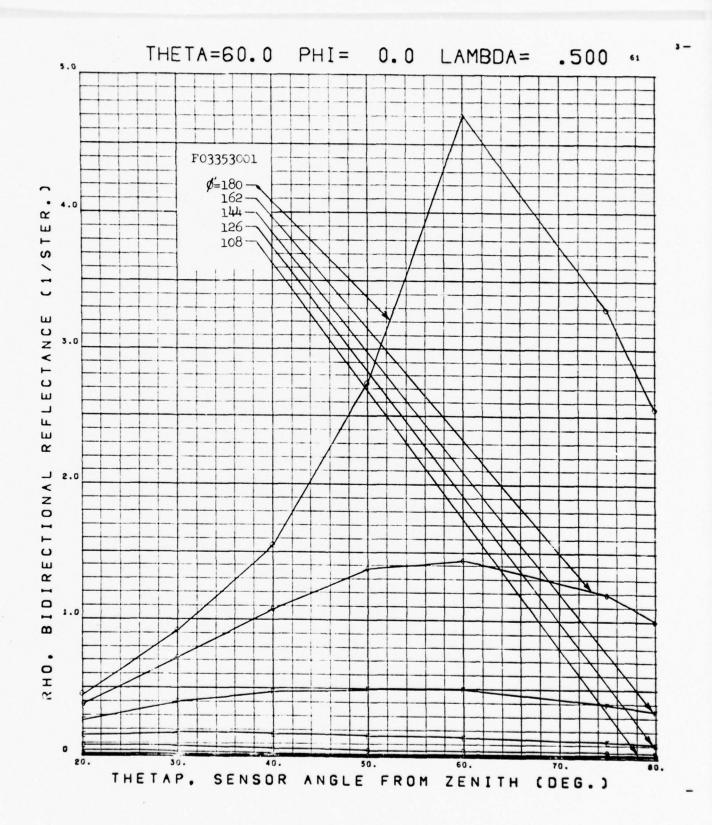


FIGURE 1X- BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

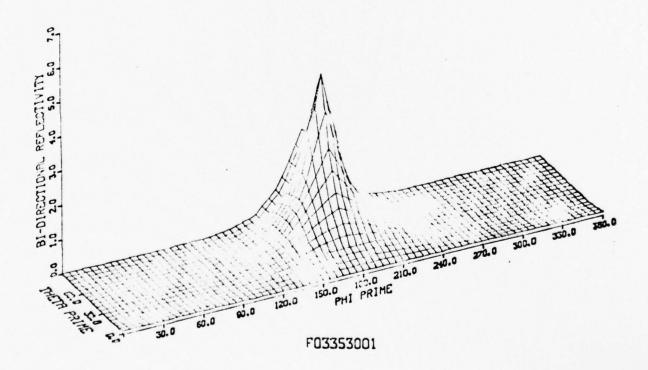


FIGURE IX-6 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

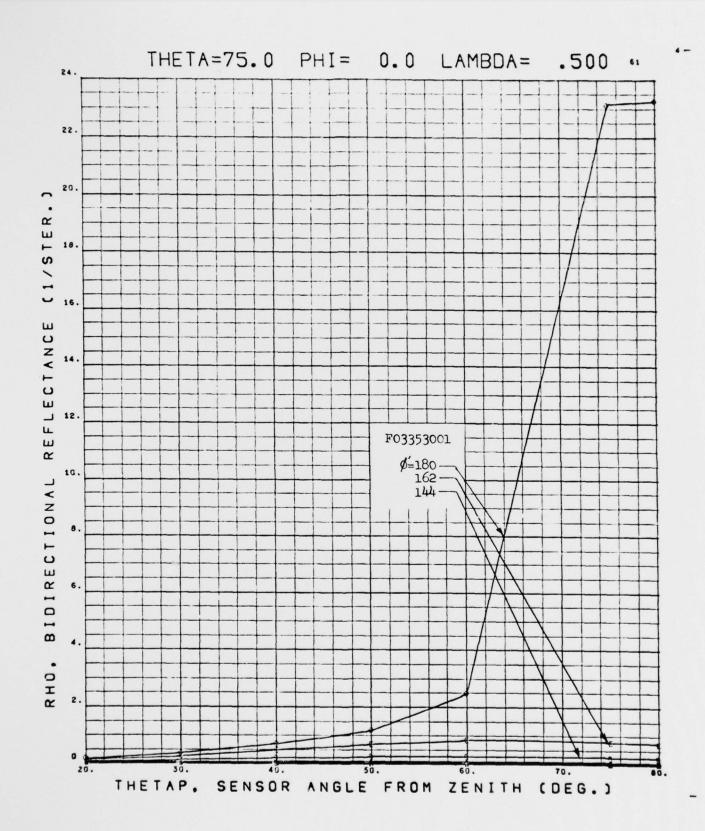


FIGURE IX-7 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

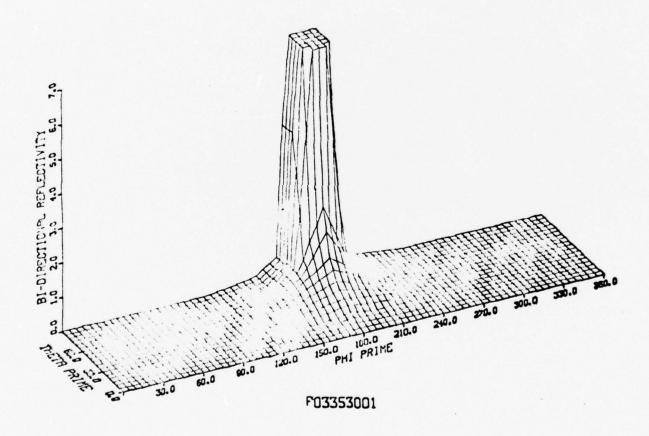


FIGURE IX-8 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

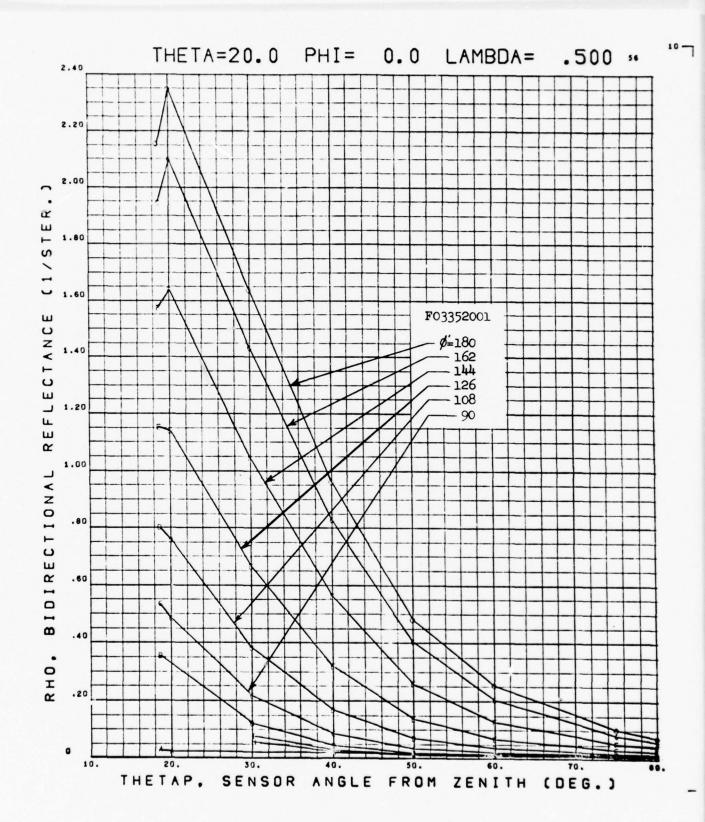


FIGURE IX-9 BID!RECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

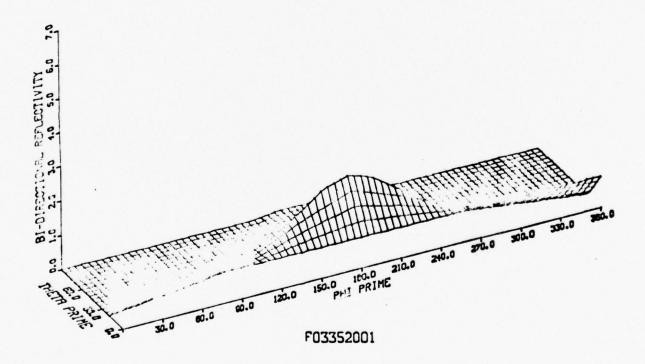


FIGURE IX-10 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

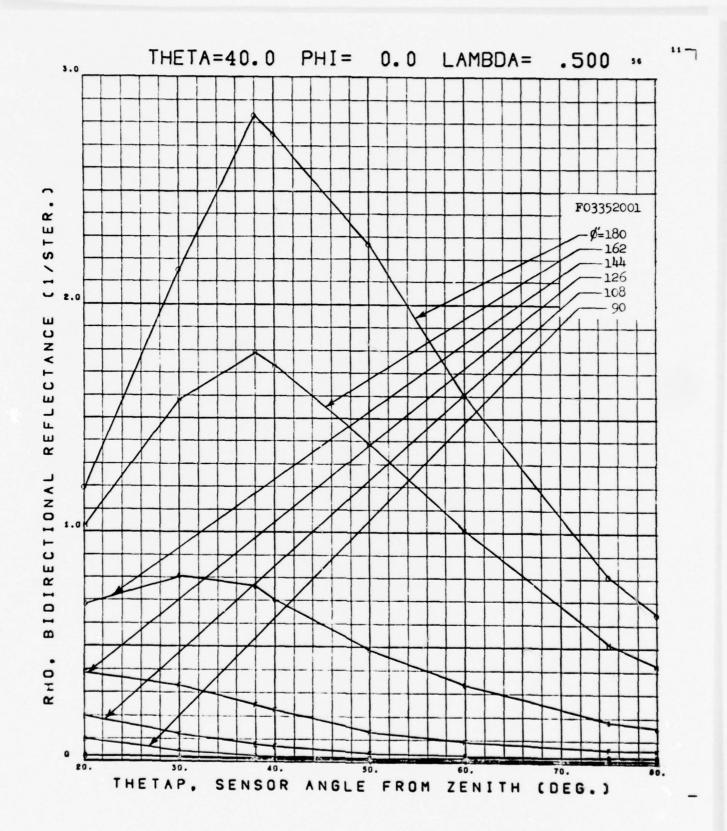


FIGURE IX-11 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

.5 MICRONS

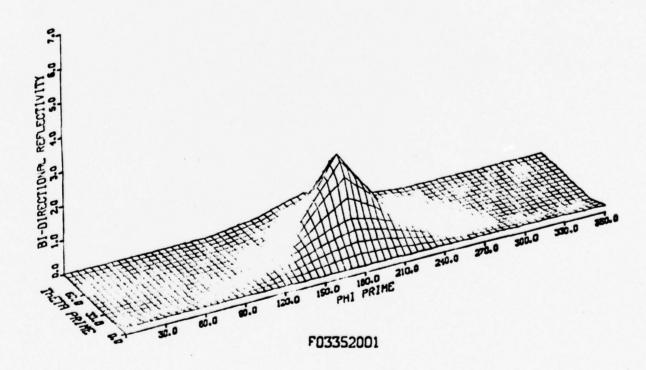


FIGURE IX-12 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

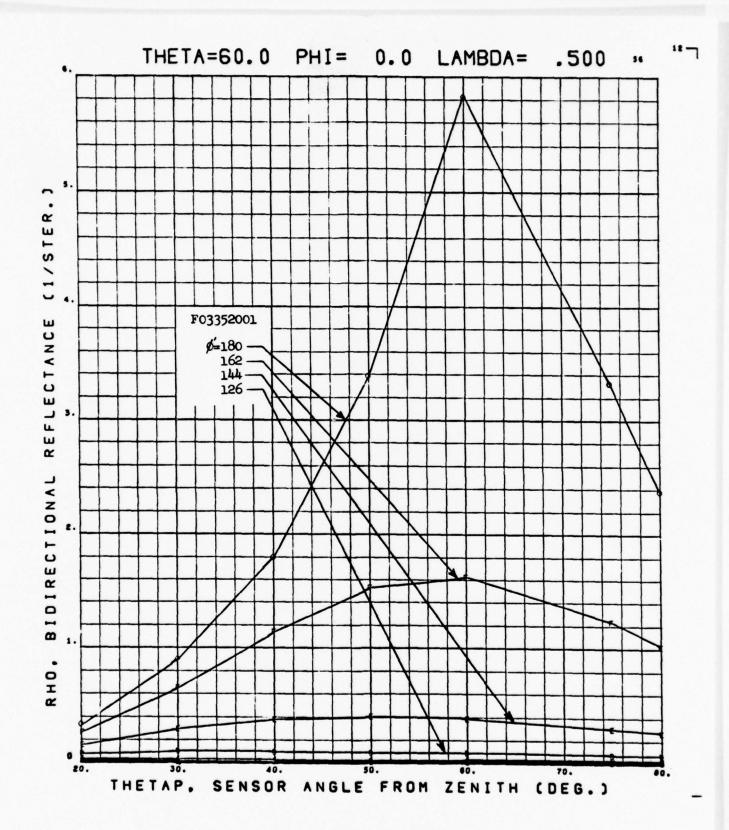


FIGURE IX-13 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

.5 MICRONS

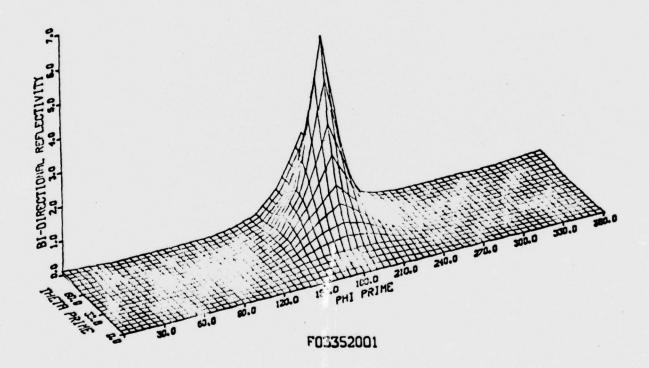


FIGURE IX-14 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

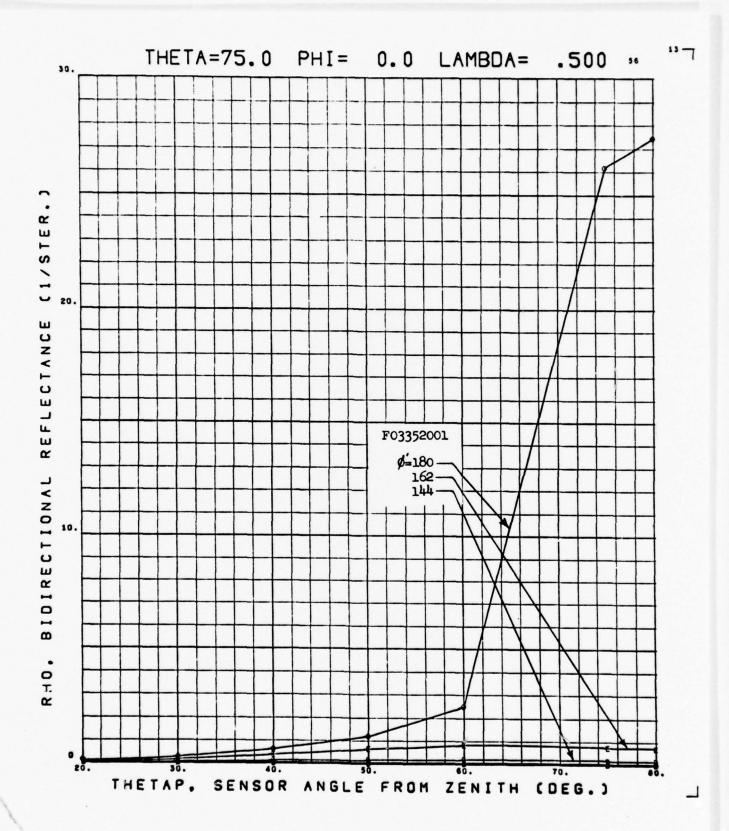


FIGURE IX-15 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

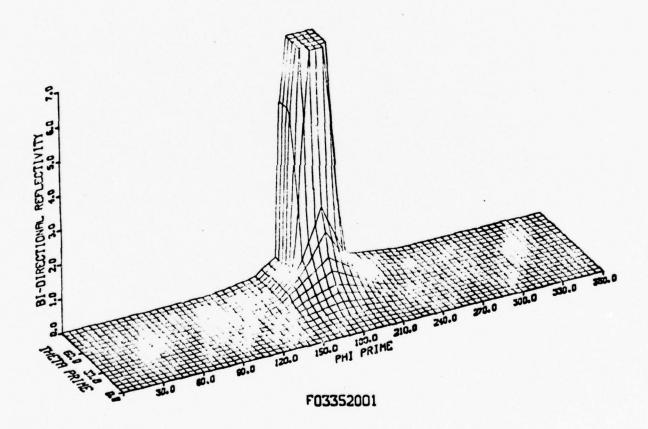


FIGURE IX-16 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

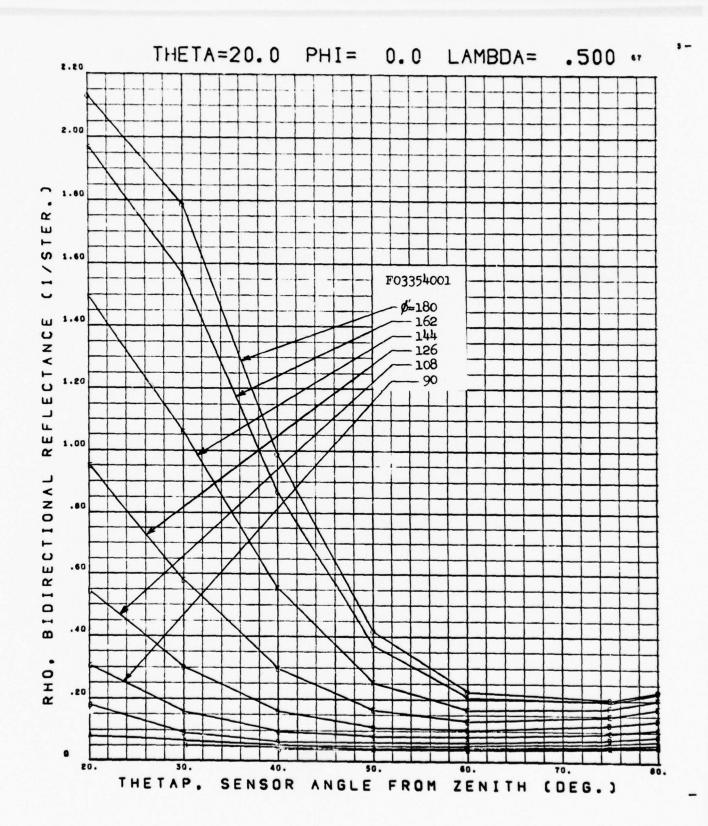


FIGURE IX-17 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

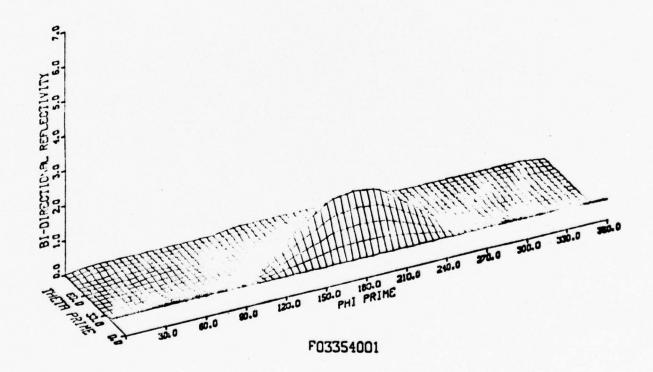


FIGURE IX-18 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

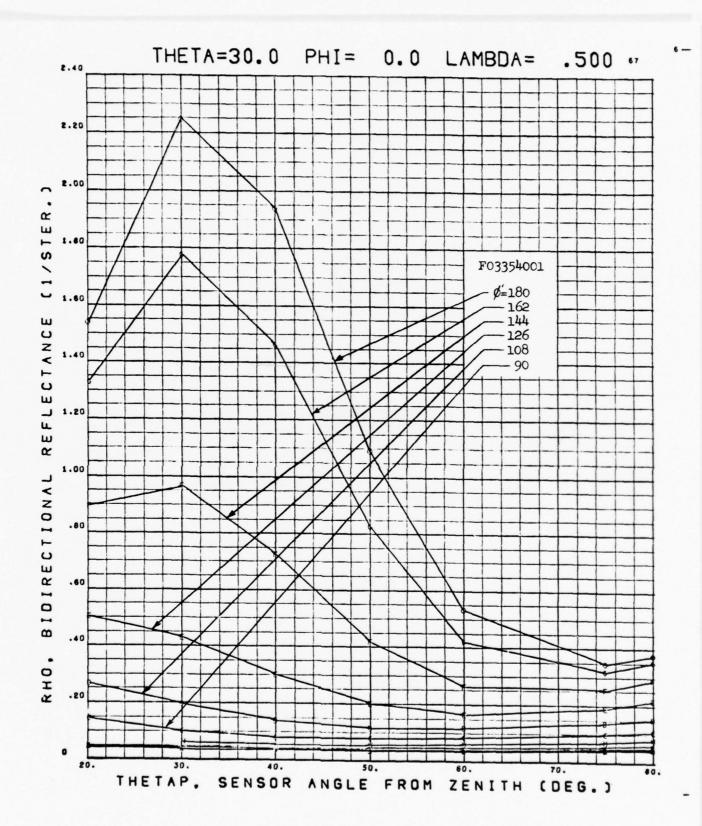


FIGURE IX-19 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

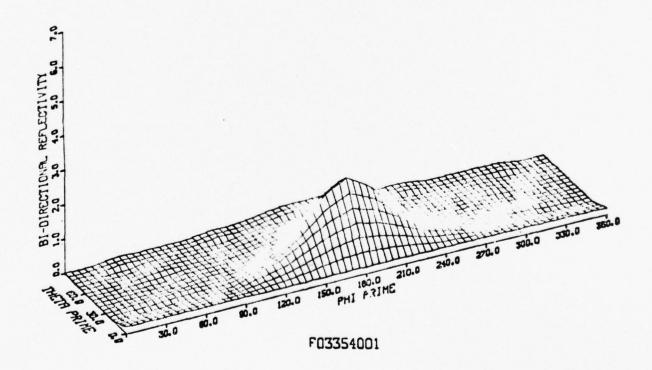


FIGURE IX-20 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

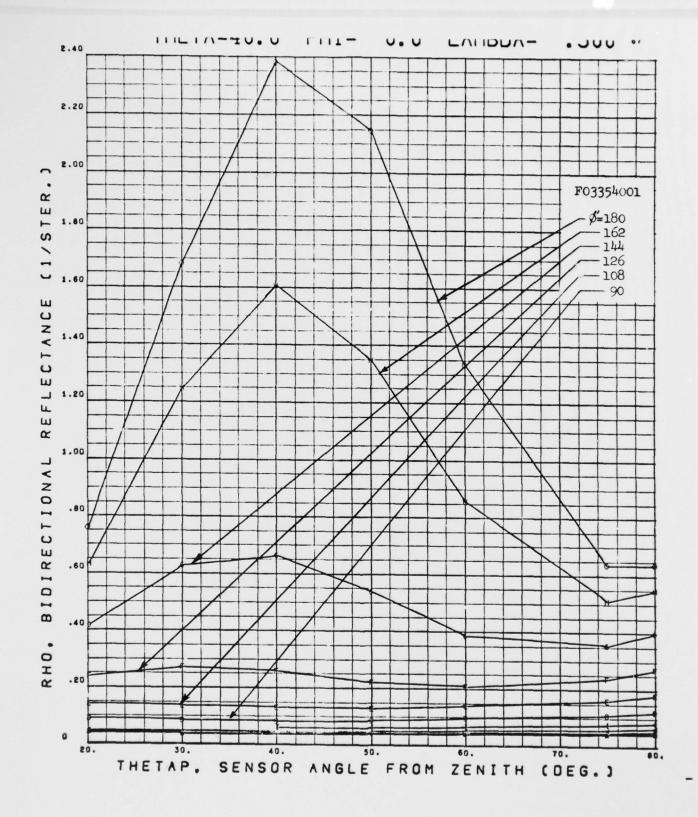


FIGURE IX-21 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

.5 MICRONS

THETA-40 DEGREES

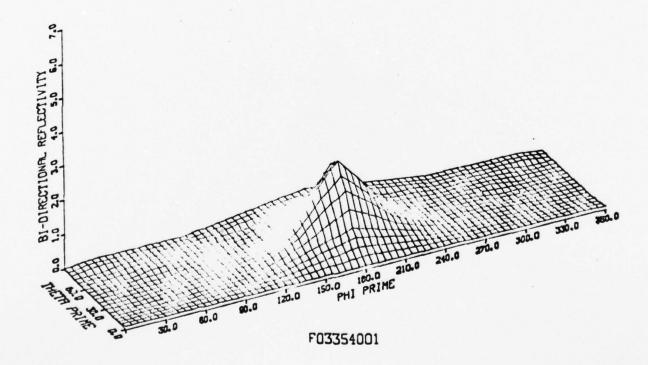


FIGURE IX-22 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

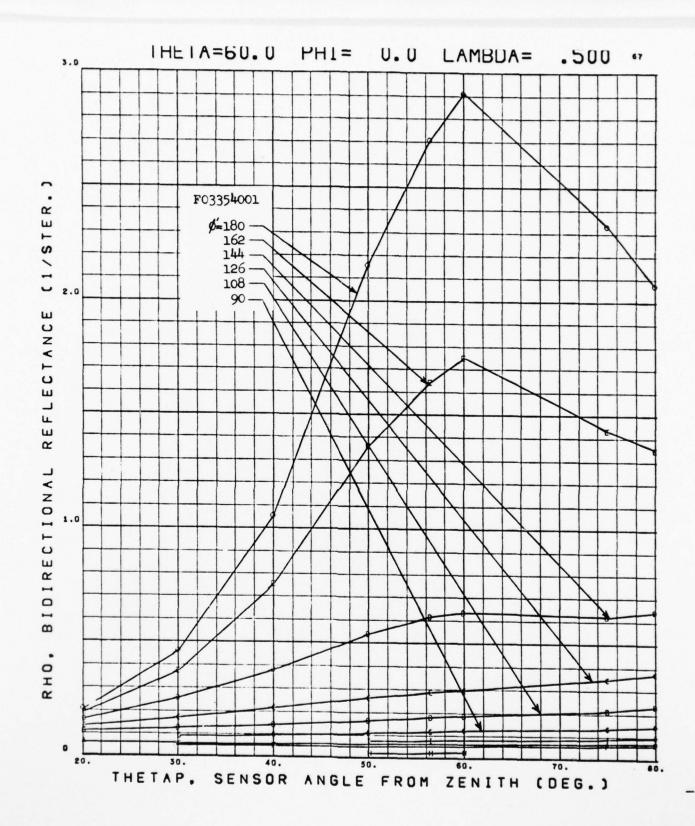


FIGURE IX-23 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

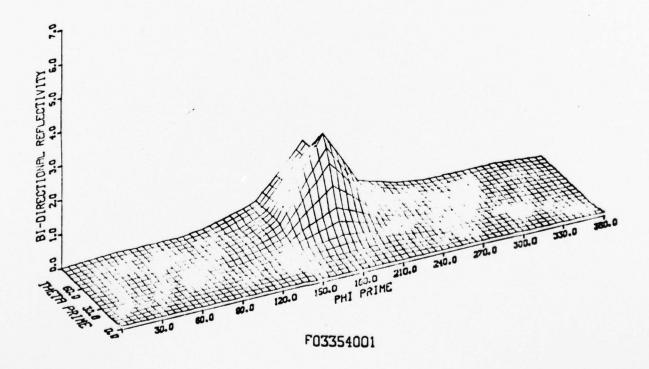


FIGURE IX-24 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

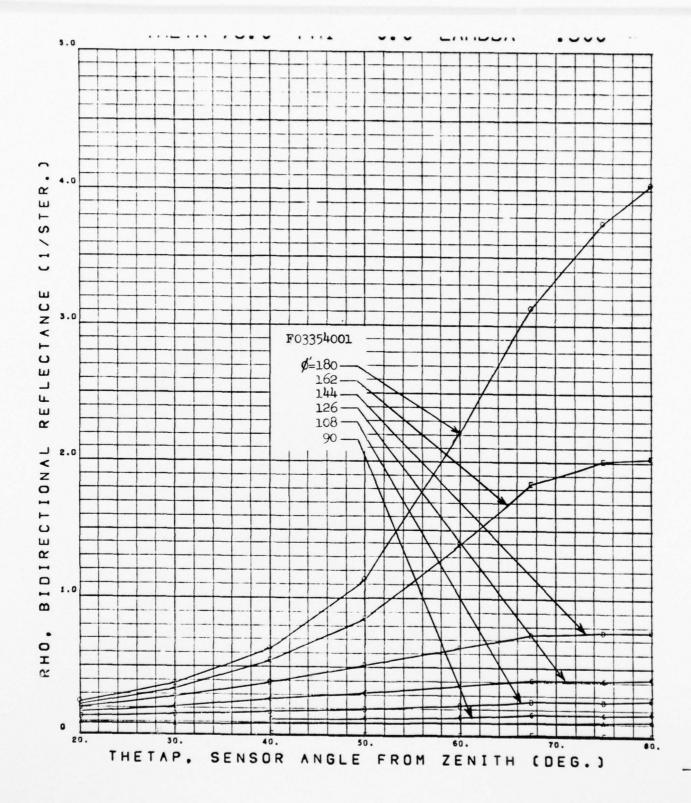


FIGURE IX-25 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

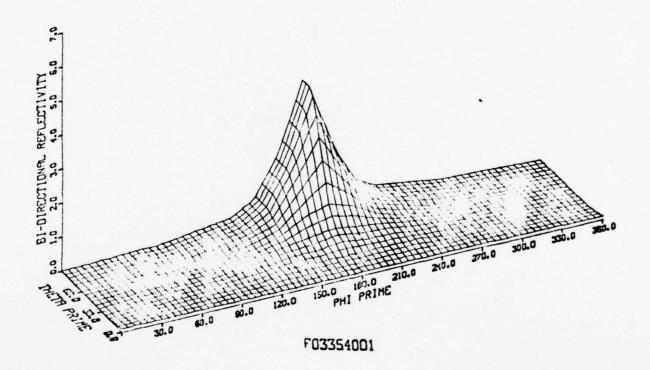


FIGURE IX-26 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

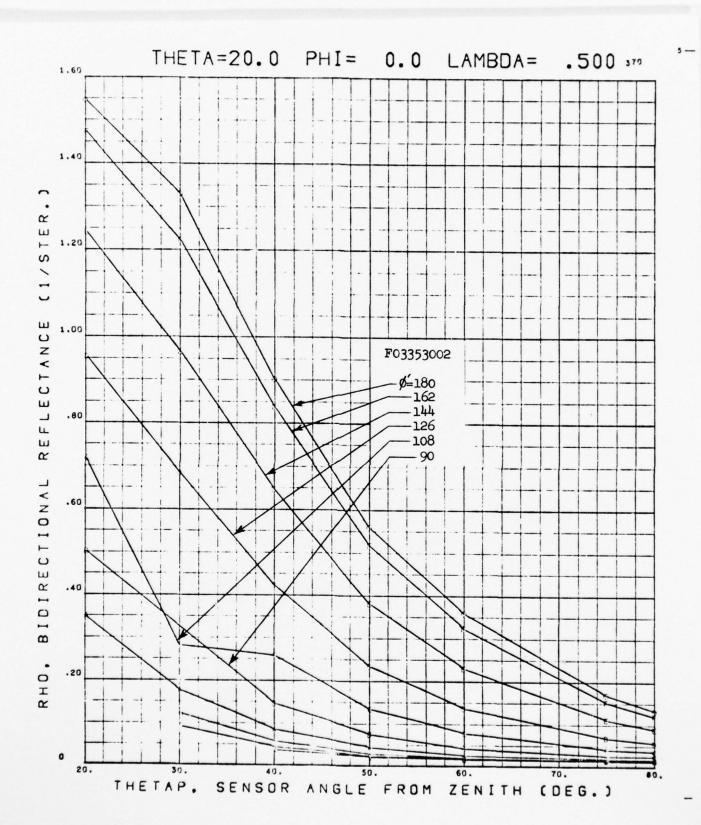


FIGURE IX-27 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

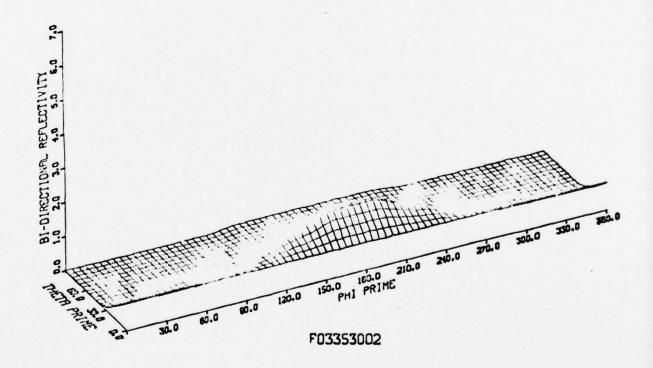


FIGURE IX-28 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

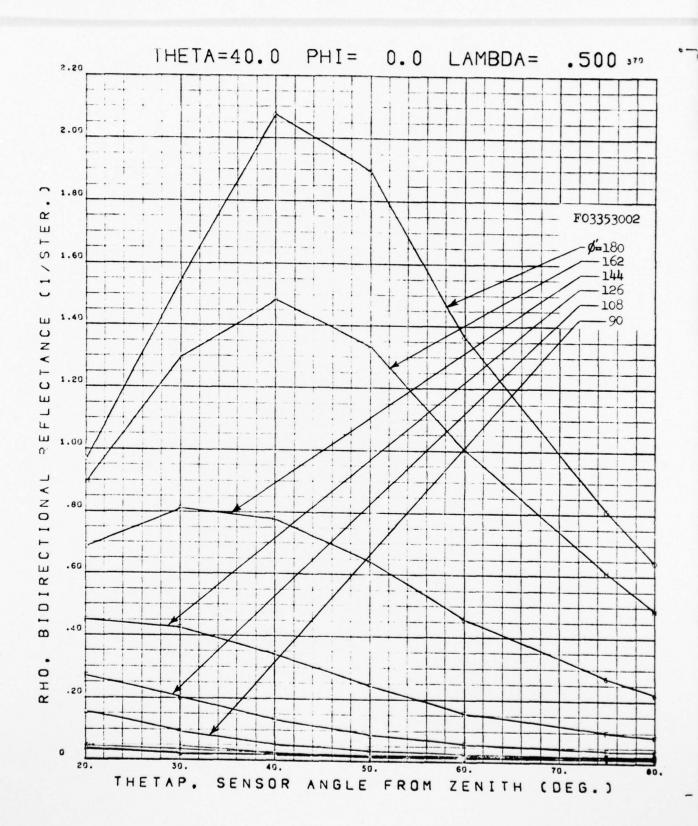


FIGURE IX-29 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

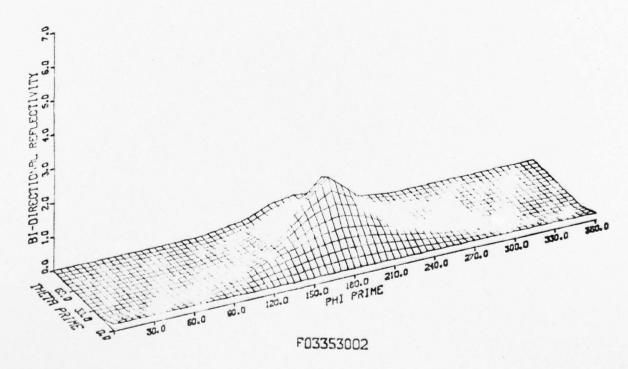


FIGURE IX-30 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

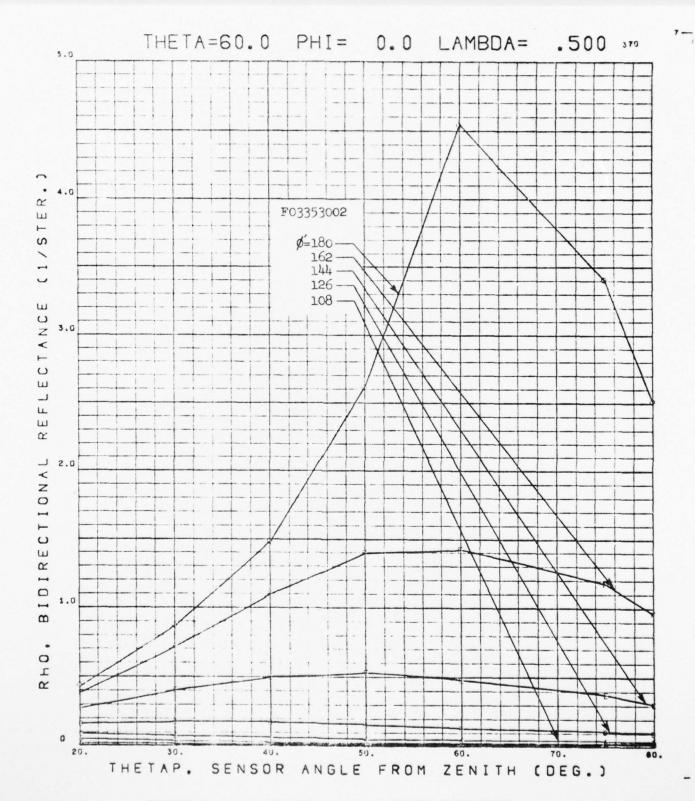


FIGURE IX-31 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

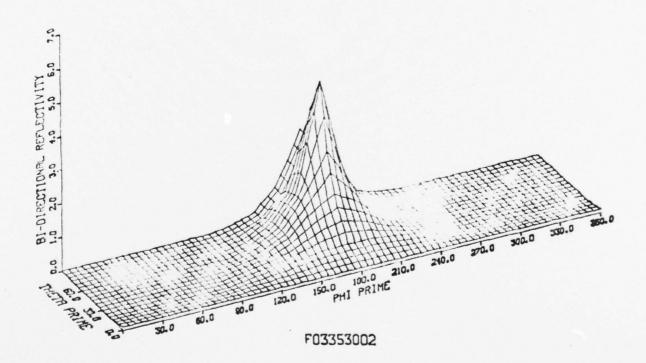


FIGURE IX-32 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

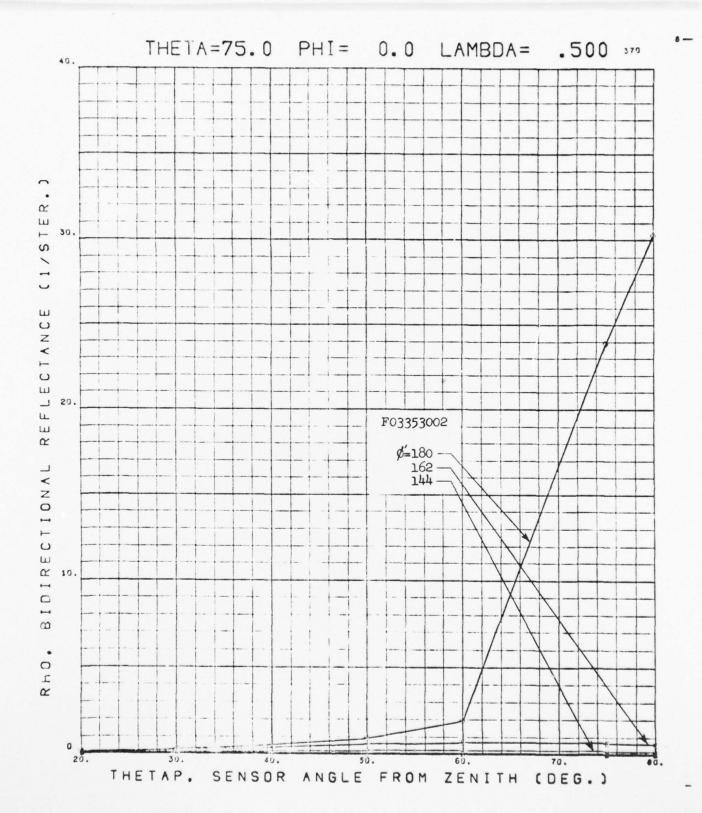


FIGURE IX-33 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

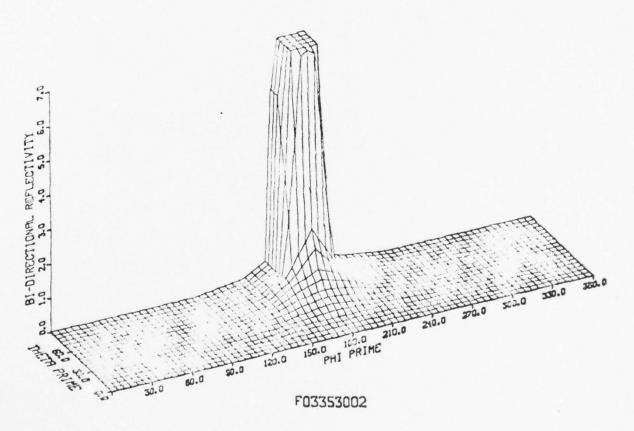
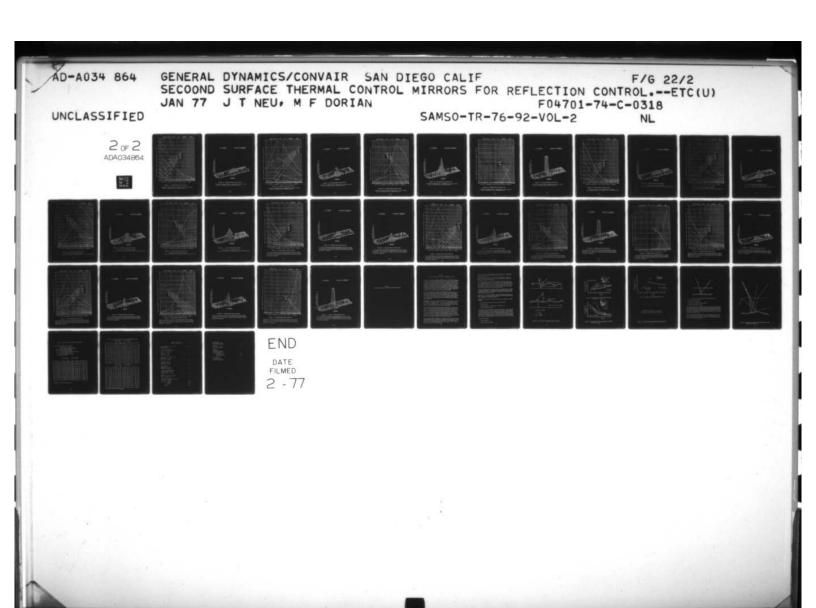
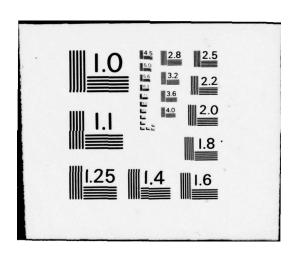


FIGURE IX-34 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE





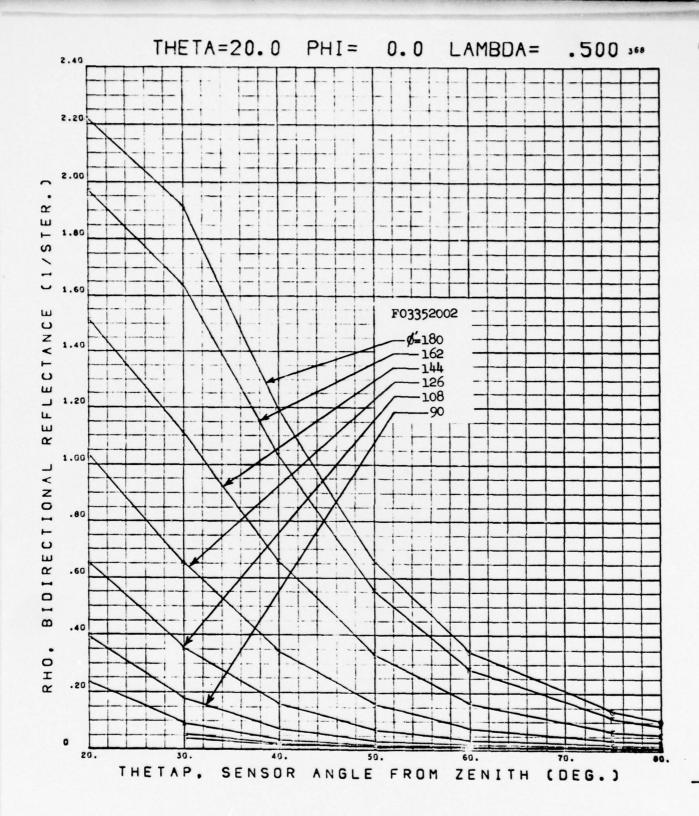


FIGURE IX-35 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

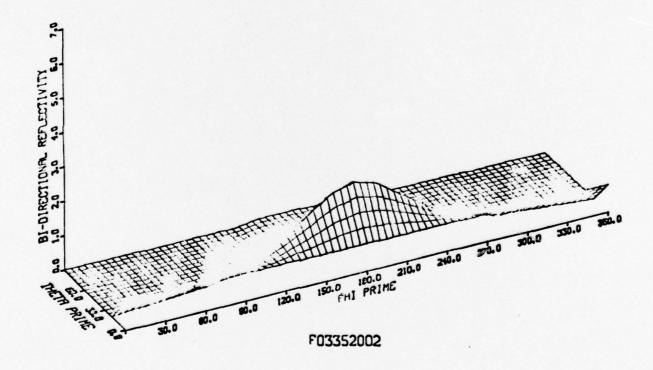


FIGURE IX-36 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

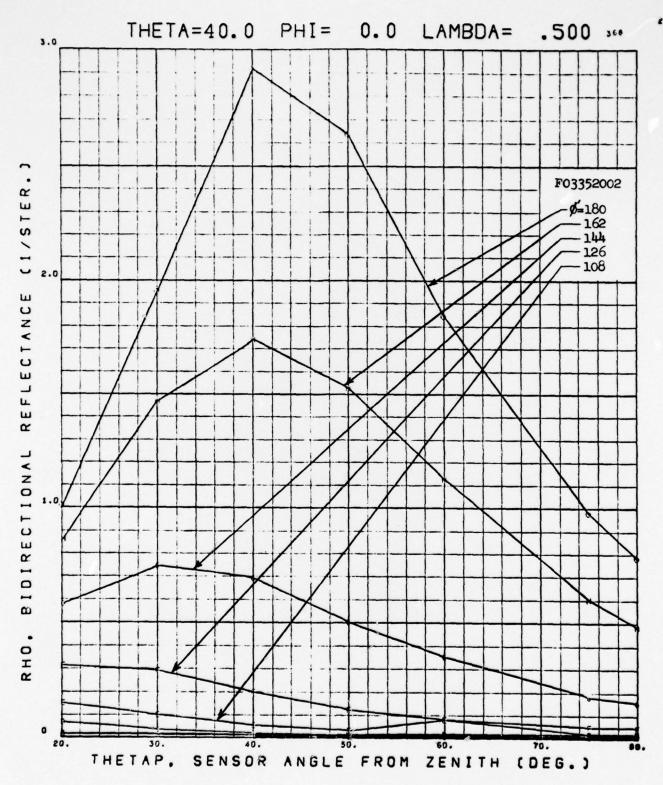


FIGURE IX-37 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

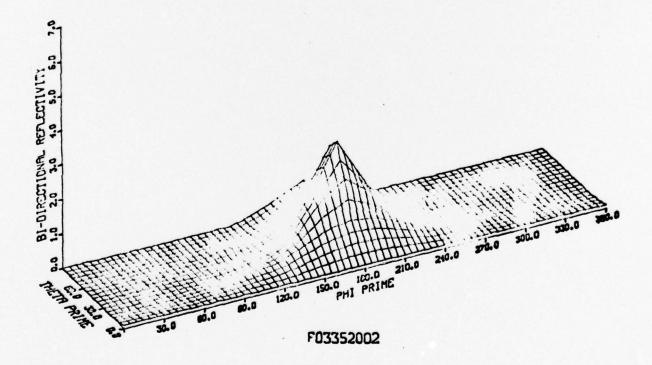


FIGURE IX-38 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

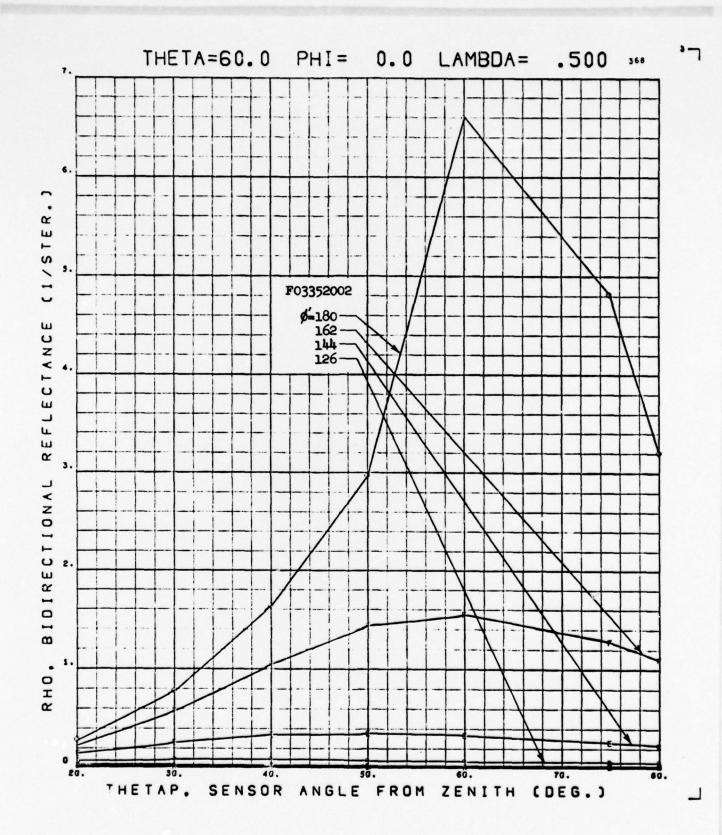


FIGURE IX-39 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

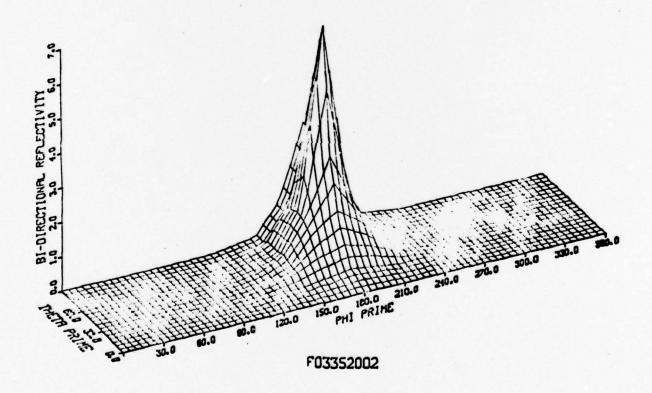


FIGURE IX-40 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

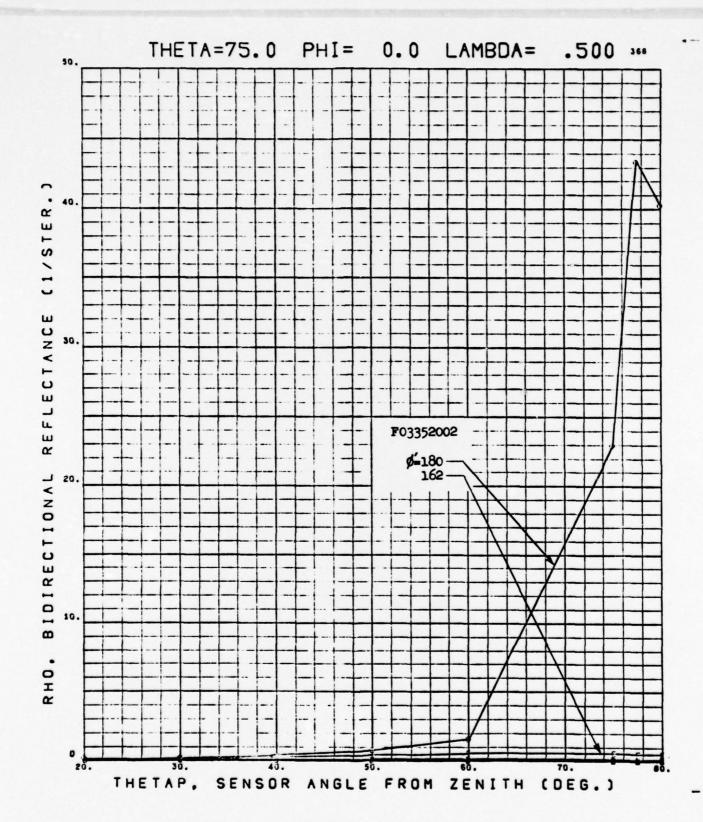


FIGURE IX-41 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

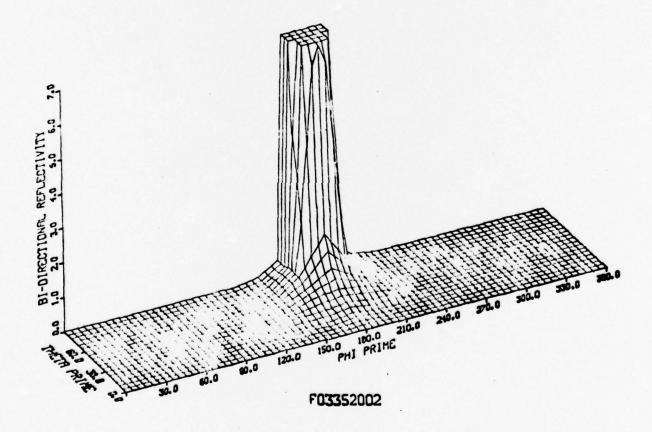


FIGURE IX-42 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

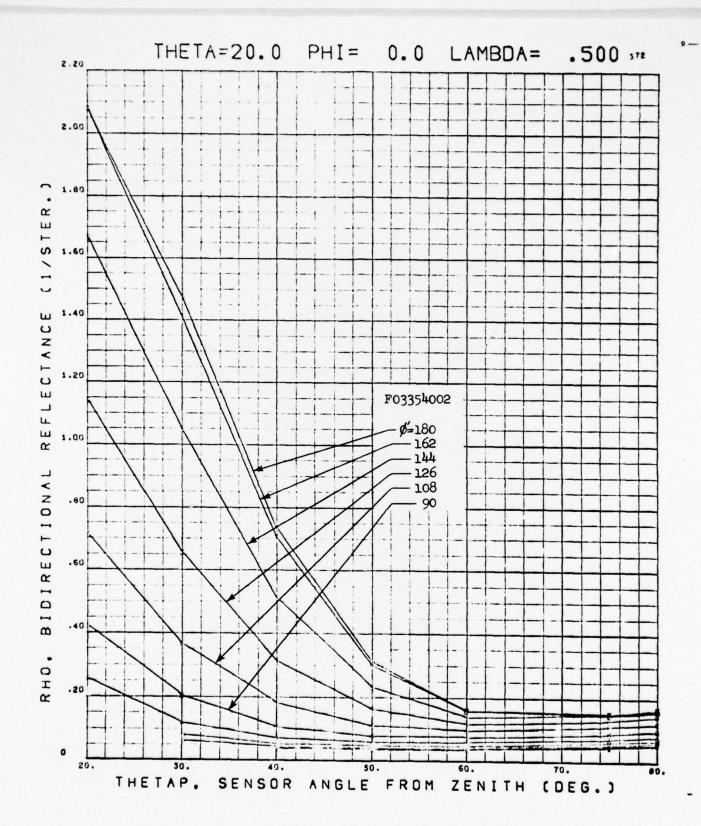


FIGURE IX-43 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

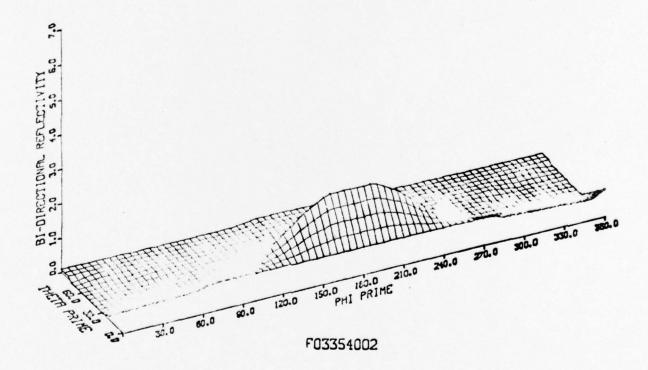


FIGURE IX-44 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

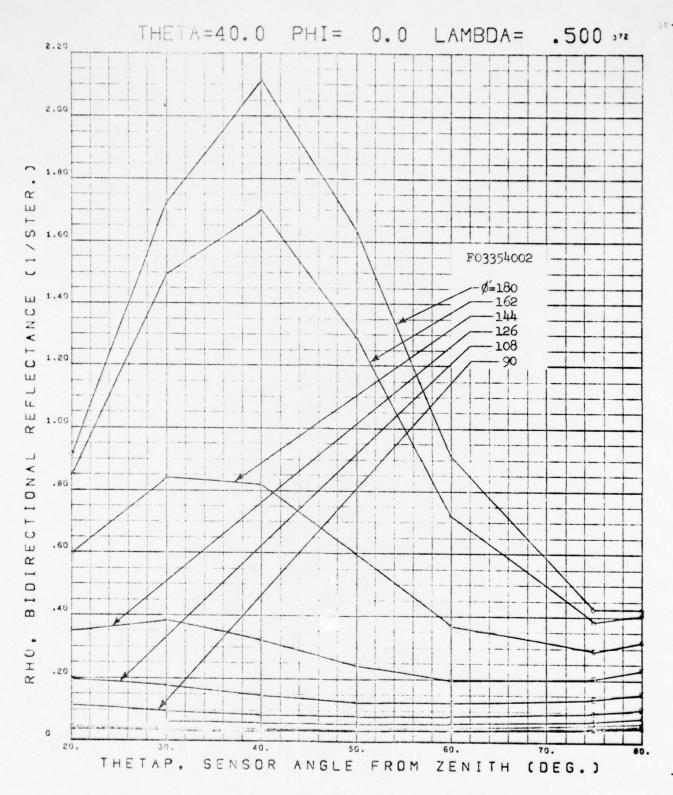


FIGURE IX-MG BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

FUSED SILICA GROUND FRONT 30 MICRON

GRIT, BACK POLISHED, 0.5 HOURS HF ETCH, ENHANCED SILVER

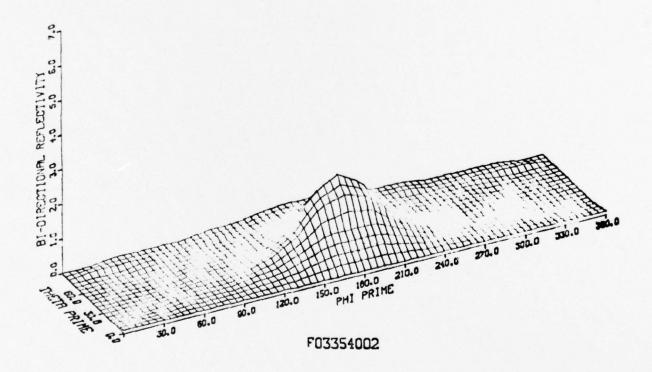


FIGURE IX-46 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE



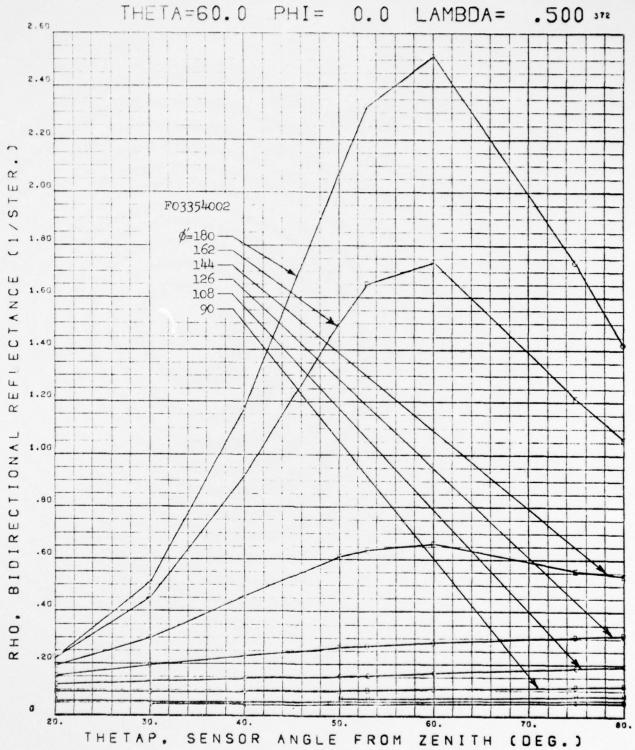


FIGURE IX-47 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

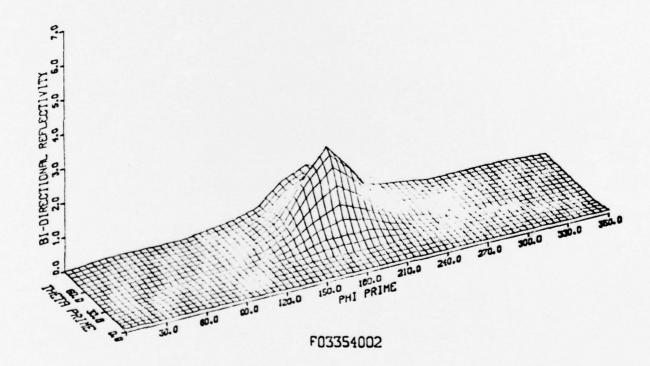


FIGURE IX-h8 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

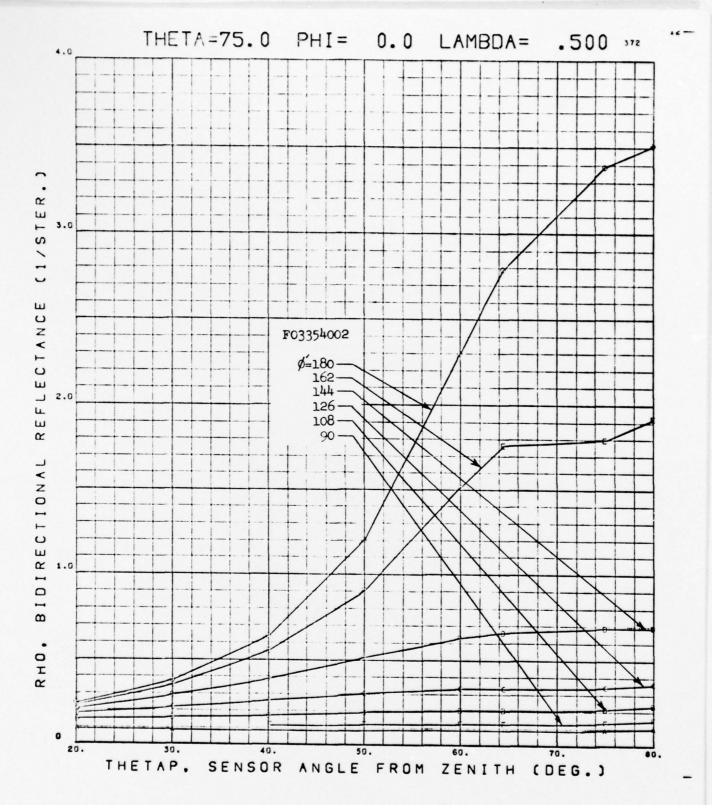


FIGURE IX-49 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

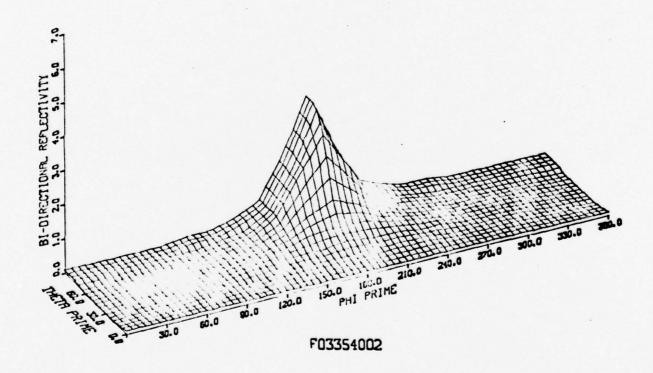


FIGURE IX-50 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

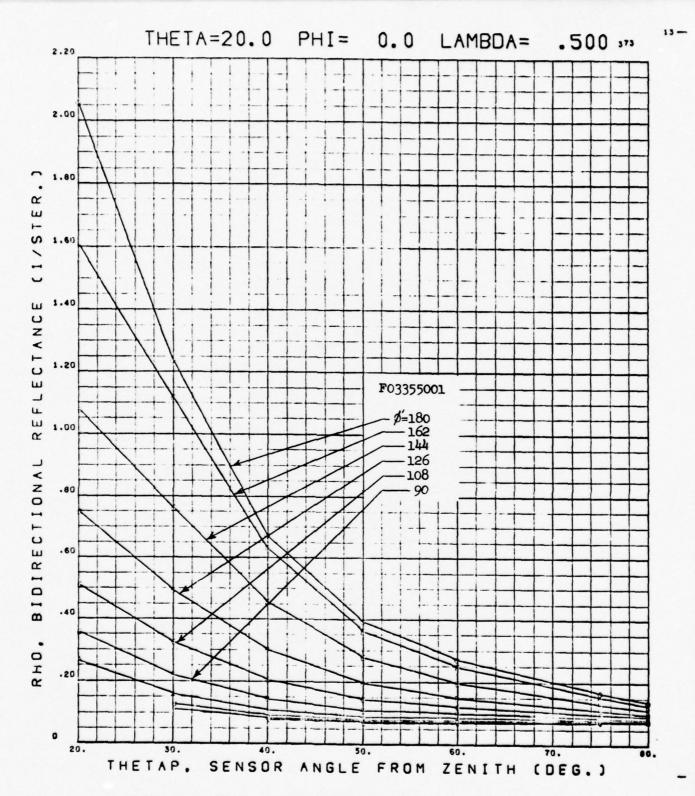


FIGURE IX-51 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

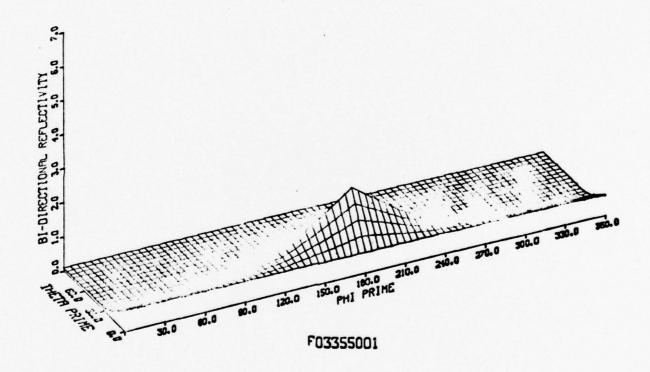


FIGURE IX-52 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

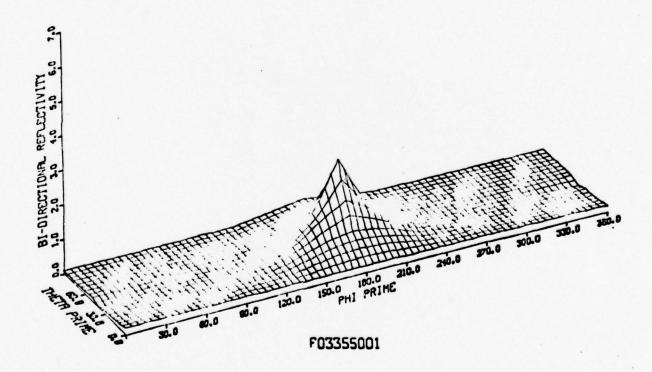


FIGURE IX-53 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

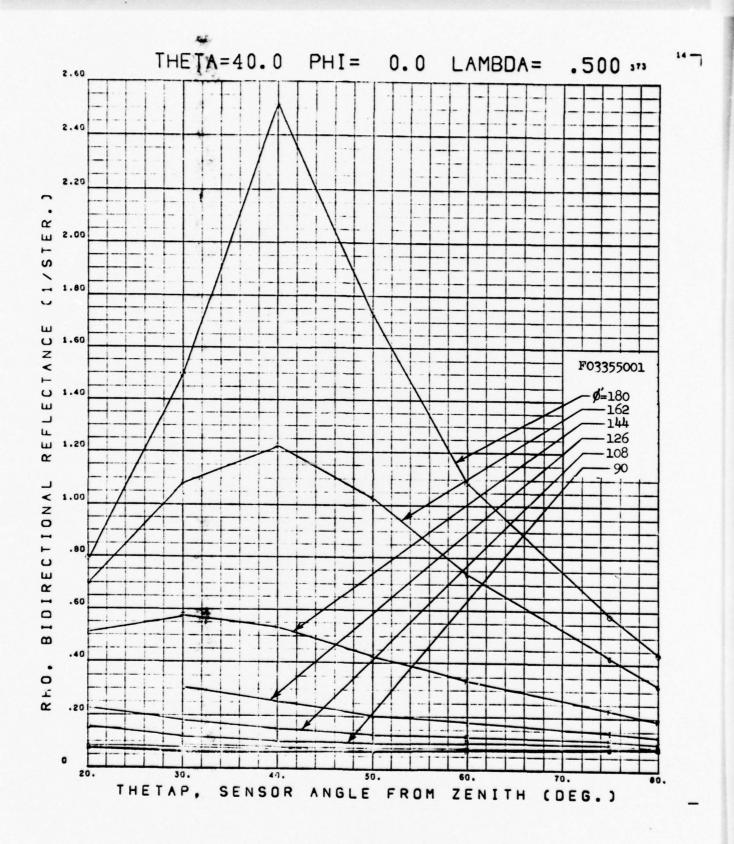


FIGURE IX-54 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

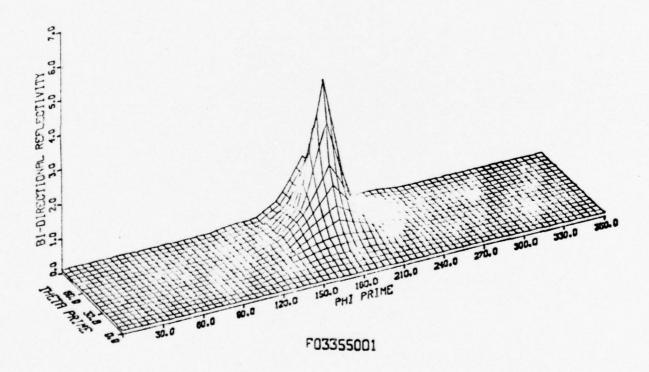


FIGURE IX-55 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

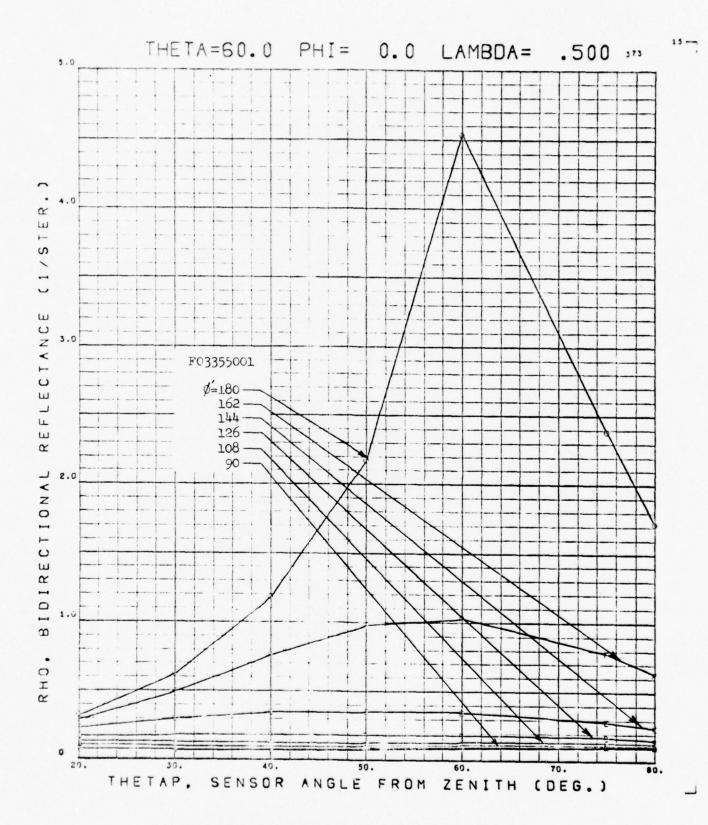


FIGURE IX-56 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

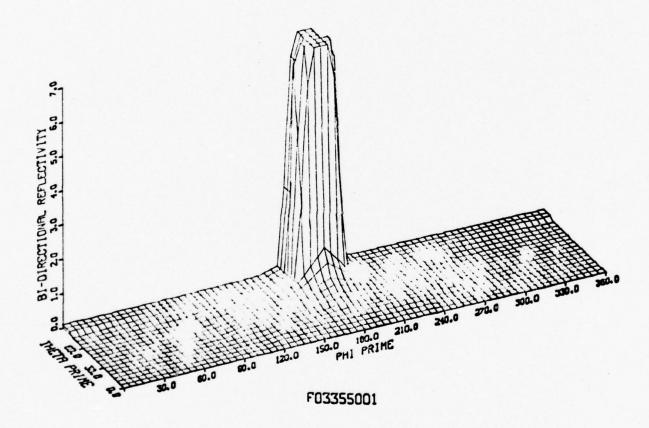


FIGURE IX-57 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

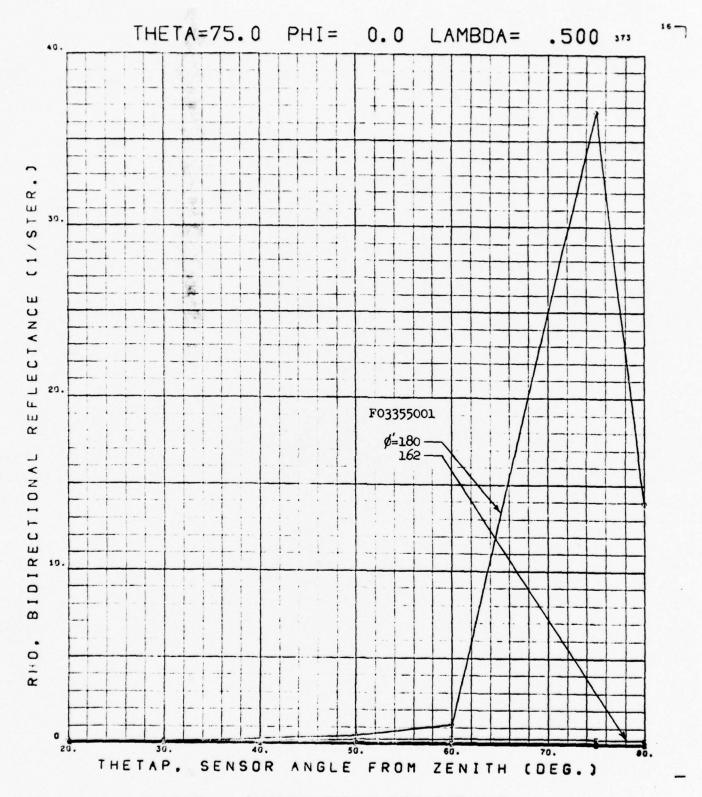


FIGURE IX-58 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

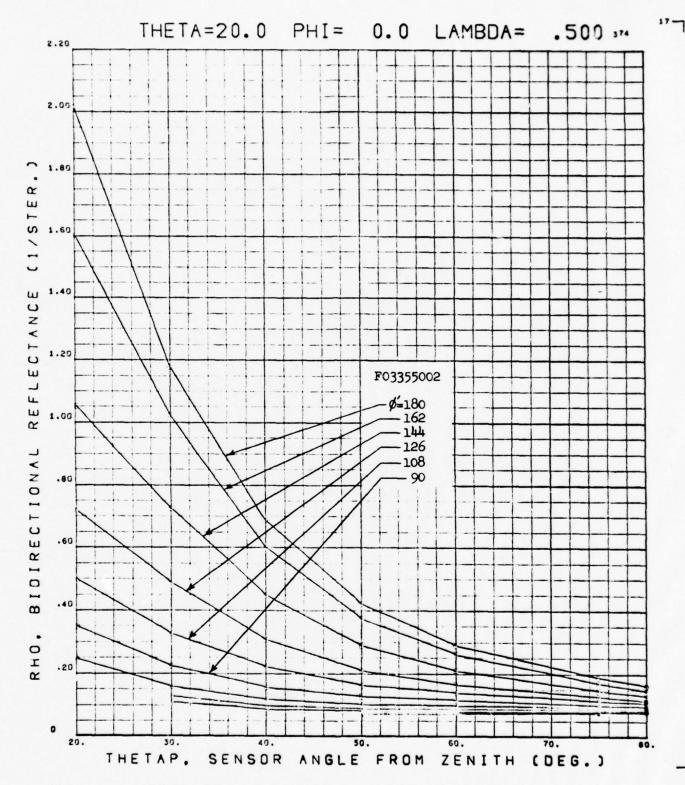


FIGURE IX-59 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

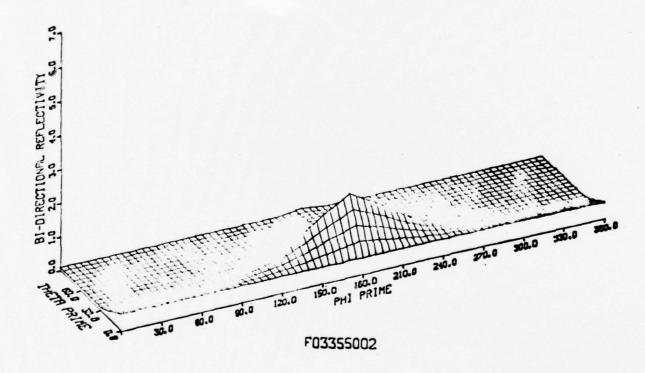


FIGURE IX-60 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

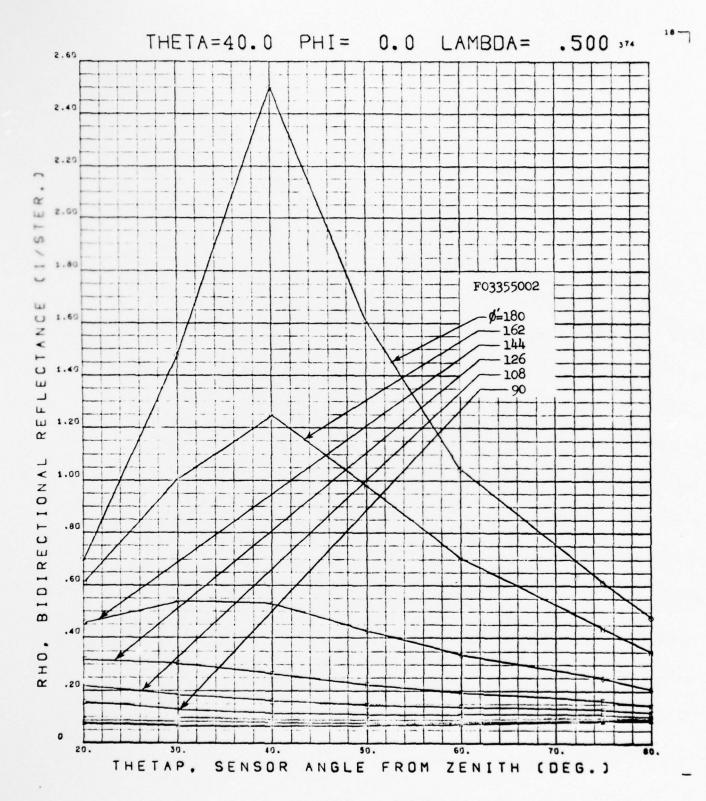


FIGURE IX-61 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

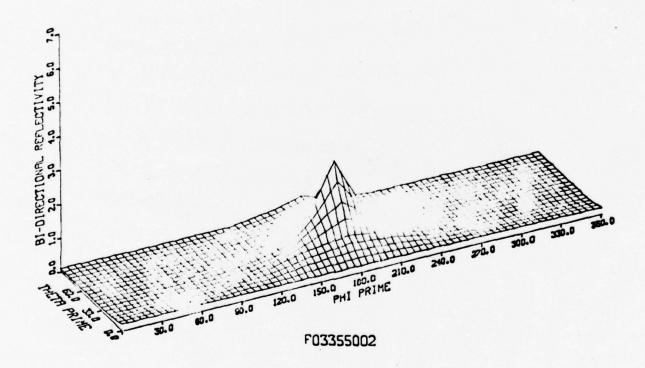


FIGURE IX-62 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

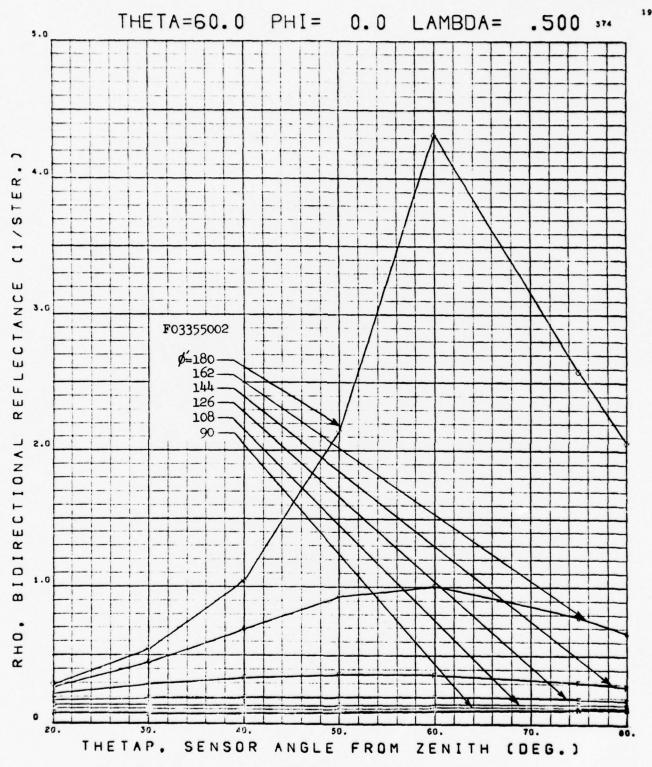


FIGURE IX-63 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

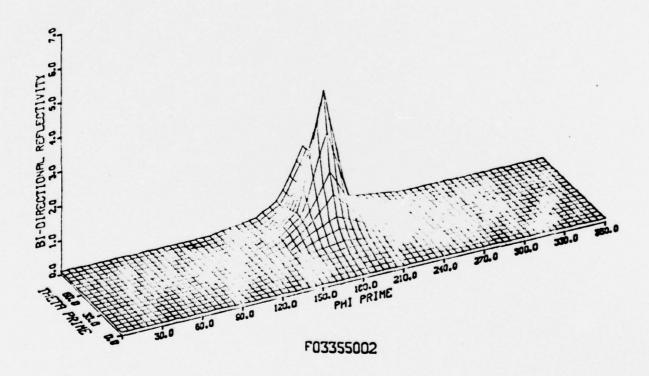


FIGURE IX-64 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

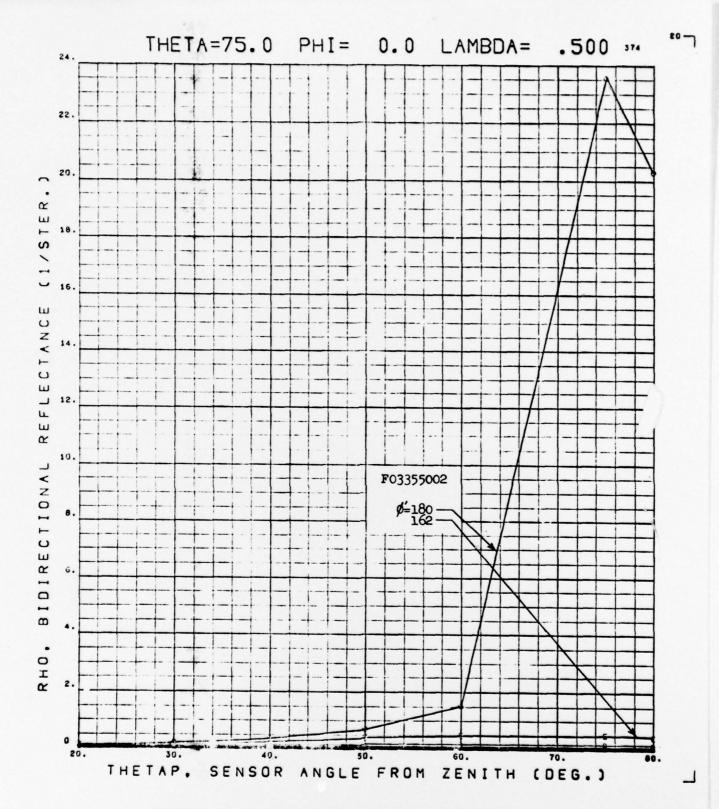


FIGURE IX-65 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

.5 MICRONS

THETA-75 DEGREES

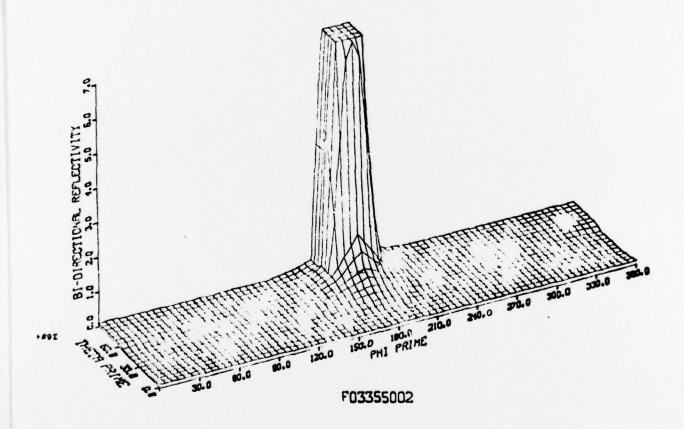


FIGURE IX-66 BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

$\label{eq:annex} \textbf{ANNEX} \ \ \textbf{X}$ THEORY AND COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR SUBSTRATE DESIGN

ANNEX X

THEORY AND COMPUTER PROCRAMS FOR SUBSTRATE DESIGN

For purposes of theoretical prediction of performance, it was assumed that the pattern would have an average or characteristic linear dimension, referred to as a 'pattern wave length' (λ_p) and an associated amplitude (Δt_p). Leaving aside for the moment consideration of the actual shape of the contour, some simple considerations constrain λ_p and Δt_p . The pattern must be coarse enough to scatter the light. A λ_p at least twenty times greater than 5000 Å was assumed satisfactory. Acceptable amplitudes are limited by consideration of wafer thickness; pattern waves should not significantly weaken the wafer. It was assumed that an amplitude of up to 5% of the wafer thickness on each side of the wafer (total 10% or 0.001 in.) would be acceptable. Within these constraints, a quite satisfactory contouring was found to be possible.

The two ray-tracing computer programs described below were used to assist in predicting the performance of conceived contours. Program I was relatively simple. It treated only a two-dimensional example of simple regular curves. It was useful to determine the relative performance of surface contours rather than absolute performance. Program II, an extension of Program I, was completely general, capable of treating three-dimensional configurations and thus theoretically suitable to predict absolute performance.

PROGRAM I. This program was applied to second surface mirror designs with a flat back surface and a top surface shaped in two ways: (1) as a sinusoidally varying surface, and (2) as a conchoidal surface. The two-dimensional profiles are shown in Figure X-1. Several computer runs were made to elucidate which of the two profiles was more effective in producing a high-reflectance diffuse surface.

The program traced a set of parallel rays at a given incident angle. The angle of the envelope (\$\Delta\beta\$ see insert, Figure X-3) of the emergent rays was a measure of the diffusen ss. By changing the ratio of the amplitude of the surface variation to its wavelength, the effect of the shape on the diffuseness was determined. The angle of incidence was varied to provide data on scattering performance as a function of angle. The ratio of the pattern wavelength to the pattern amplitude \$\Delta_p/\Delta t_p\$) is an important parameter of the surface. A moderate value of this parameter is needed: too large a value would not produce enough scattering of the reflected rays; too small a value will introduce too many internal reflections which lower the reflectance.

The results may be plotted in different ways. Figure X-2 shows the maximum fraction of rays reflected into a fan of one degree, as a function of the ratio $\lambda_p/\Delta t_p$. It is seen that the conchoidal shape gives the better performance: a low percentage of rays contained in one degree at moderately high $\lambda_p/\Delta t_p$. The numbers 0°, 22°, 45° refer to the angle of incidence, α , of the incident rays.

Figure X-3 shows the total scattering angle $\Delta\beta$ of the reflected rays as a function of $\lambda_p/\Delta t_p$. Again the conchoidal surface gives the better results, i.e., larger $\Delta\beta$ at moderate $\lambda_p/\Delta t_p$ values.

Figure X-4 shows the fraction of rays that get internally reflected as a function of $\lambda_p/\Delta t_p$. Once again at moderate $\lambda_p/\Delta t_p$ values, the conchoidal surface is the less detrimental in reducing the reflectance.

This computer program was extended to deal with the profile shown in Figure X-5, i.e., a conchoidal shape with the cusps pointing down. This is important because the surfaces resulting from the process of grinding and subsequent HF etching will have a cross-section, as shown in Figure X-6: the conchoidal profile will have the cusps pointing up in the surface receiving the incident light, and the cusps will be pointing down on the surface which acts as reflector (bottom surface).

As before, the profile used on the computer program is periodic because it is simpler to analyze and prescribe in the computer and it corresponds to the worst case as far as diffuseness is concerned. Any deviation from this periodicity and regularity will improve the diffuseness of the surface.

Surprisingly, the results were practically identical to those obtained with the same profile upside down and described above. Apparently, it is the form of the profile and not its orientation as a whole that is important.

PROGRAM II. Program II is a very general three-dimensional program. It accepts as inputs:

- The mathematical descriptions of the front and back surfaces
- · Wafer thickness
- Material properties: index of refraction, reflectance, etc.
- Angle of incidence of the light

The program traces 101 parallel rays incident at the input angle. The first encounter is with the front surface of the wafer where the rays are refracted and enter the mirror material (see Figure X-7 for two-dimensional representation). After refraction at the front surface, the rays travel in a straight line to the back surface. At the back surface they are reflected from the silver second surface and travel to the front surface where they are either refracted and pass out of the wafer, or internally reflected and "recycled" and ultimately emerge or are absorbed in the wafer and do not emerge.

The program output gives:

- Angle of exitance
- · Minimum angle of refraction

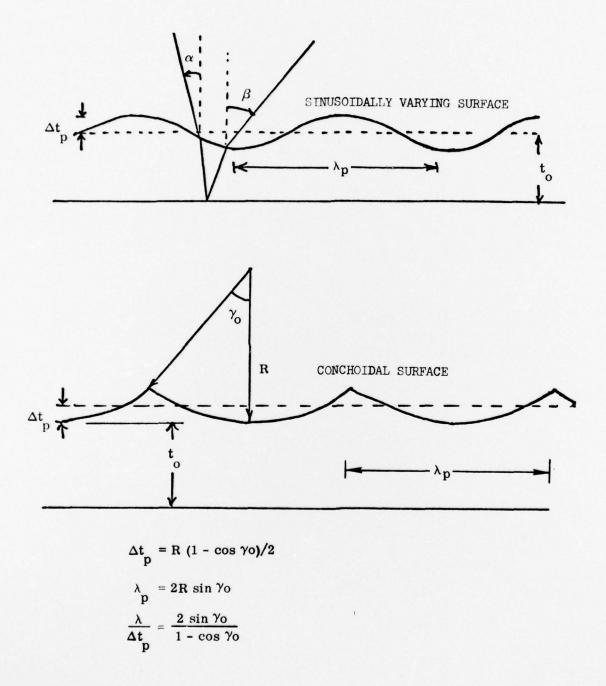


Figure X-1. Two Types of Two-Dimensional Profiles, Program I

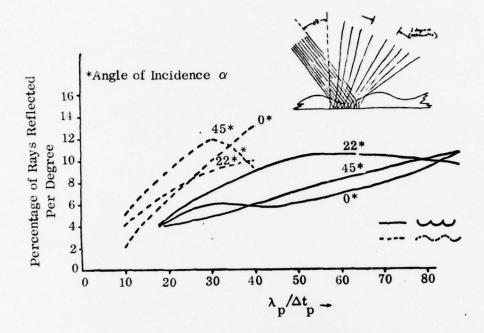


Figure X-2. Maximum Fraction of Rays Reflected Per Degree as a Function of $\lambda p/\Delta\,t_p$

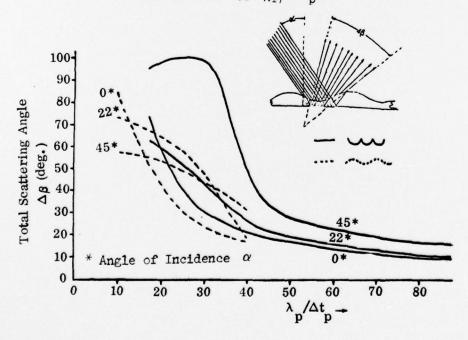


Figure X-3. Angle Into Which Bundle of Parallel Rays are Scattered as a Function of $~\lambda_p/\Delta t_p$

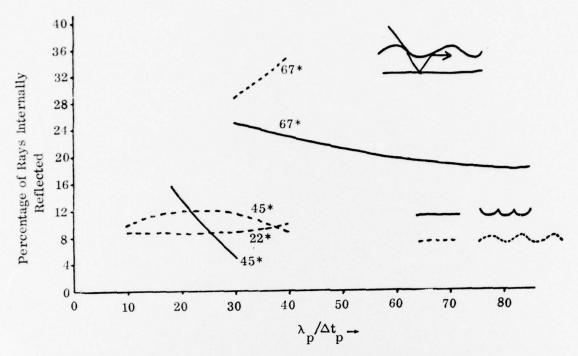


Figure X-4. Fraction of Rays Internally Reflected and Lost



Figure X-5. Second Trial Profile (Conchoidal Shape With Cusps Down)

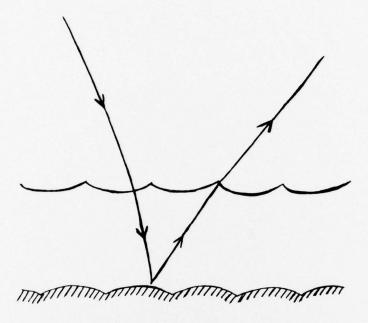


Figure X-6. Profile, Typical Surface Resulting from Etching

- · Maximum angle of refraction
- · Cone angle of emerging rays
- Number of rays suffering multiple reflection
- Number of rays failing to emerge

This computer program was developed late in this project and it was not fully exploited since the support level was fixed and the priority requirement was a developed mirror, a requirement which was met by concentration on the experimental tasks. It was concluded that this computer program would, however, be a powerful tool for use on similar problems, as for example, the development of a diffuse solar cell. The entire cell could be mathematically modeled.

F ive variations of conchoidal surface profiles were arbitrarily drawn, based on the photomicrographs that had been obtained. Then were arbitrarily labeled B, D, E, F, and G and encoded as input data for the program. The results of the runs which were performed are shown in Table X-1.

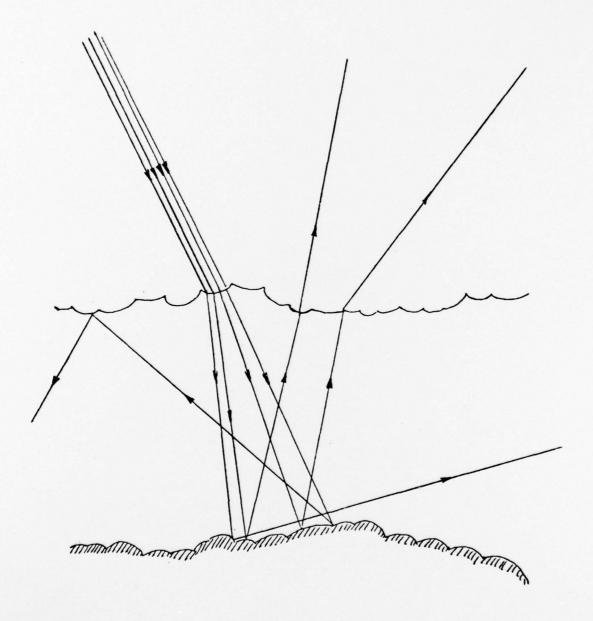


Figure X-7. Ray-Tracing of a Bundle Through a Typical Surface Profile Handled by This Program (II)

Table X-1. Fate of 101 Rays Incident on a Conchoidal Surface

Column heading explanations are as follows:

 α = angle of incidence of 101 rays

 β = angle of exitance of middle (#50) ray

 β_{min} = minimum angle of exitance β_{max} = maximum angle of exitance

m = no. of rays suffering multiple refractions

1 = no. of rays which never exit.

 $\Delta\beta$ = angular amplitude of fan of rays

to = thickness in mils

"D"* Front Surface	"E"* Back Surface

α	β	eta min	β_{max}	Δβ	t _o	m	l
0	-0.27	-10.39	14.67	25.7	9.5	0	0
30	35.68	18.61	45.51	26.90	9.5	0	0
45	50.59	32.80	63.16	30.36	9.5	O	0
60	79.08	21.56	83.07	61.51	9.5	4	2
30	39.64	17.40	46.49	29.09	18.6	0	0
60	73.12	40.31	86.38	46.07	18.6	2	6
30	25.86	15.20	42.80	27.60	45.8	0	0
60	67.59	22.90	85.71	62.81	45.8	1	6
30	28.96	15.46	47.37	31.92	91.0	0	0
60	71.97	19.68	71.97	52.29	91.0	0	48+

^{*}Variations of surfaces shown in Figure X-7.

Table X-1. Fate of 101 Rays Incident on a Conchoidal Surface (Continued)

		"E"*Front	Surface	"G"* Back Surface			
α	β	β_{\min}	β_{max}	$\Delta \beta$	to	m	1
0	3.37	-13.86	10.95	24.81	9.5	0	0
30	29.2	14.26	43.92	29.66	9.5	0	0
45	48.26	26.15	65.57	39.42	9.5	0	0
60	43.20	38.24	80.13	41.89	9.5	3	4
30	24.82	12.79	45.20	32.41	18.6	0	0
60	63 .7 5	41.38	84.10	42.71	18.6	5	4
30	33 .7 0	12.90	43.54	30.65	45.8	0	0
60	59.24	42.63	78.49	35.86	45.8	0	2
30	37.50	17.00	41.93	24.93	91.0	0	0
60	45.63	41.74	66.74	25.00	91.0	0	38+

		"B"* From	nt Surface	"F"* Bac	k Surface		
α	β	β_{\min}	β_{max}	Δβ	t _o	m	l
0	-6.20	-21.49	16.93	38.42	9.5	0	0
30	41.10	9.69	53.05	43.36	9.5	0	0
45	55.06	22.77	74.82	52.04	9.5	0	0
60	77.88	35.44	87.86	52.41	9.5	8	1
30	39.41	8.86	48.21	39.35	18.6	0	0
60	62°.35	40.69	87.44	46.74	18.6	4	2
30	37.09	6.55	51.54	44.99	45.8	0	0
60	47.36	31.06	80.89	49.84	45.8	0	10
30	27.74	7.01	46.59	39.59	91.0	0	0
60	54.29	34.08	75.04	40.96	91.0	0	33+

^{*}Variations of surfaces shown in Figure X-7.

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